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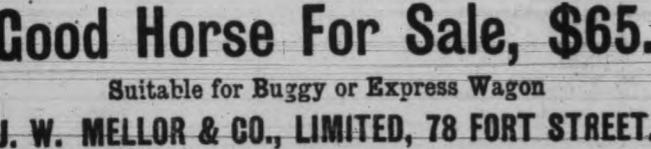
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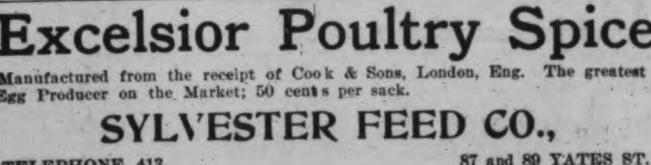


**Saturday's Bargain.**  
**Heaton's**  
**English Pickles**  
**15c. Bottle**

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CASH GROCERS.  
The Only Independent Grocers.



**Good Horse For Sale, \$65.**  
Suitable for Buggy or Express Wagon  
**J. W. MELLOR & CO., LIMITED, 78 FORT STREET.**



**Excelsior Poultry Spice**  
Manufactured from the receipt of Cook & Sons, London, Eng. The greatest  
Egg Producer on the Market; 50 cents per sack.

**SYLVESTER FEED CO.,**

TELEPHONE, 413.

87 and 89 YATES ST.

DEVELOPING NEW MINES.  
Fine Seam of Coal Struck By Western  
Fuel Company at Harewood.

(Special to the Times.)

Nanaimo, Jan. 30.—The Western Fuel Company, after many months of persistent development, have struck a fine seven-foot seam of coal in their Harewood mine. A sample by actual test proved the very best steam coal mined by the local company.

The Wellington Colliery Company has

succeeded in raising three of the eight cars which went over the ferry slip into the harbor at Union Bay last Saturday. The cars are much smashed, and it is doubtful if they are worth repairing. It will take two weeks yet before the damage done to the slip can be repaired. Meanwhile the coal is being carried to Vancouver in scows.

Very Rev. A. Corcoran, of Chicago, provincial of the Order of St. Vincent, died at Phoenix, Arizona, on Friday. He was born in London, Canada, 48 years ago.

## ROBERTS REGRETTED LAUNCH OF BOATS

**Captain of Clallam So Expressed Himself to One of the Survivors of the Wreck.**

"I went to Capt. Roberts just before dark and asked him if he had any sky rockets or flash lights, and he told me he had none. In the short conversation following the captain said: 'I'm sorry to let the passengers go when I did.'

Charles G. Bennett, one of the survivors of the Clallam disaster, made this statement to a Times representative this morning. Mr. Bennett has occupied the position of manager of the San Francisco branch of Bissinger & Co. for the past fifteen years, and was on his way to Victoria to establish a similar business here if conditions were favorable when the Clallam was disabled by Trial Island.

Mr. Bennett's story of the wreck is clear and concise. From the time it was first known that the vessel was in distress until she foundered he kept a cool head. It was through the presence of mind that he was enabled to secure a place on the life raft just as it was launched. As soon as it became evident that the steamer was in bad shape Mr. Bennett decided to risk his life with the wooden vessel rather than in the small boats.

Continuing, Mr. Bennett stated: "As soon as the Holyoke started towing the vessel commenced to settle fast. I paid particular attention to this, and noticed that the water in the living room increased rapidly.

"Just before dark I went to the captain, and asked him if he had any sky rockets or flash lights, and he told me he had none. In a short conversation following he said: 'I'm sorry to let the passengers go when I did.' On another occasion he approached the captain and inquired about the condition of the steamer, and he answered: 'Well, she's all right if she doesn't turn turtle.'

At the time the vessel entered Mr. Bennett was standing near the captain on the hurricane deck. He heard Roberts order passengers to keep the railing just below, to stay where they were, and immediately after ran down the deck aft to where the life raft was being launched.

It is probable that Mr. Bennett will be called upon to give evidence at the inquest on Tuesday morning.

of the time for which the same were issued."

In the legislature yesterday afternoon it was clearly demonstrated that the reduction of the vote for roads and bridges this year was not without some advantages. The McBride ministry has had one experience in road building, that from Ladner Landing to the Scott road in the Delta municipality. It was under review in the House yesterday afternoon. John Oliver and W. C. Wells showed up the most disgraceful proceedings in connection with it.

The line is four and a tenth miles long. There has long been an agitation for it, and last year it was decided to build it. While Mr. Wells was chief commissioner an estimate was made as to the cost an the work decided upon. It was calculated that \$6,000 from the government and \$2,000 from New Westminster council and board of trade would complete the work. The vote was made last year and the money expended.

Now the McBride government comes back for an additional vote of \$9,700 for it—more than the original estimated cost. Of this sum about \$6,300, the chief commissioner says, has been expended.

The manner in which this work was done was shown up by Mr. Oliver, who described the government as keeping men employed there just before election for political reasons only. Mr. Oliver described the work as the most disgraceful example of public work in the history of the province.

Mr. Wells pointed out that monthly roads were often built for \$16,000 a mile, and that Mr. Killeen would willingly have undertaken to have completed the Ladner road for the \$8,000 originally estimated.

The government admits the road will cost \$17,700, or nearly \$18,000. This is at the rate of well on to \$4,500 a mile. At that rate the vote for roads this year will accomplish very little.

**RUSSIANS WATCH JAPAN'S MOVEMENTS**

## REINFORCEMENTS ARE BEING HURRIED FORWARD

**Descent on Port Arthur is Expected at Any Moment—Little Move for Further Diplomacy.**

(Associated Press.)

London, Jan. 30.—According to the Japanese legation here Minister Griscom's cable message from Tokio to the state department at Washington saying that the British ambassador at St. Petersburg had telegraphed to the British legation in Tokio that the Russian reply to Japan would be satisfactory.

On January 26th, the British ambassador at St. Petersburg telegraphed to Foreign Secretary Lansdowne at London that he had interviewed the Russian foreign minister, Count Lansdorff, that morning, and that Count Lansdorff said the Russian reply would be dispatched the same evening, and that he, Count Lansdorff believed it would be satisfactory to Japan. These facts were telegraphed to the British minister to Japan, Sir Claude Macdonald, and were also communicated to the diplomats who attended Lord Lansdowne's reception on January 27th.

Count Lansdorff's intention, however, evidently misinterpreted, for the foreign office and the Japanese legation both confirm the statements made in the Associated Press dispatches on the subject from St. Petersburg and Tokio yesterday, that no reply had yet been sent, and that there is nothing to indicate what its real nature will be, except what must have been an almost obvious utterance on the part of Count Lansdorff.

The daily Graphic, which to-day re-asserts that the Russian reply was communicated to Japan on January 27th, was probably misled by a partial knowledge of the contents of the telegram received here from the British ambassador at St. Petersburg on January 26th, but which subsequently proved to be incorrect.

Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister to Great Britain, made minute inquiries at the foreign office yesterday afternoon, and was informed that the British government had not received any further information. Baron Hayashi declared that the situation is unchanged, and presumed that Minister Griscom in some way attributed to the British ambassador at St. Petersburg what really emanated from Count Lansdorff.

The foreign office, confirming the statements of the Japanese legation in regard to the receipt of a telegram to Tokio on January 26th, adds: "The British ambassador at St. Petersburg did not express an opinion as to whether or not the Russian reply would be satisfactory to Japan."

**AMENDMENTS TO MUNICIPAL ACT**

## THE COMMITTEE PASSES ON SEVERAL OF THEM

**The McBride Government as Experts in Building Roads in the Province**

The Ladner Bridge.

of money by law for a term not exceeding fifty years, and for levying rates for the repayment of the sum.

Another amendment provides as follows:

"24. No person shall be entitled to any compensation in respect of any land which he may be required to surrender as part of a street or road under the provisions of the powers contained in this act, so far as the city of Victoria is concerned, contained in the act 56 Victoria, chapter 66, if it shall be proved in any arbitration under the said act that there remains to him the quantity of land to which he is at law entitled. And notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the said acts contained, the corporation of any municipality, including therein the corporation of the city of Victoria) shall be entitled before the date of incorporation, of any compensation to have removed, by the person entitled to receive compensation, any fences, buildings and other improvements which, without legal title, encroach upon the streets or highways, or to have security by a deposit with them of the estimated cost of such removal."

The severs by law and the severs loan guaranteed by law of the city of Victoria, both of the year 1902, are made valid by the late council.

These latter amendments were introduced in the form of a bill to amend the Municipal Clauses Act by Mr. Cameron and referred to the committee of the legislature. Of the fifteen amendments proposed all were approved of by the committee with the exception of three. Those rejected were for the purpose of giving the city council power to prevent the erection of buildings injurious to the appearance of public buildings; to appoint the board of commissioners of police, and for fixing the remuneration of the police.

Under the amendments approved of, powers are given to the council to compel owners of property to keep boulevards in repair. The opinion of electors may be taken at any time upon by-laws other than money by-laws.

Under the section relating to the collection of sewer rent, the following provisions is struck out of the statute: "Provided always that subject to any agreement which may exist between the owner and occupier of the property chargeable is occupied by anyone other than the owner) the rent aforesaid shall be primarily chargeable to and payable by the occupant thereof; but nothing herein shall prejudice the right of the municipality to charge, recover and collect from the owner as herein aforesaid."

Upon the borrowing upon the security of water rates an amendment is made to make section 67 of the act apply to it. The section deals with the borrowing

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**ACCIDENTALLY SHOT BY HIS BROTHER**

**YOUTH KILLED WHILE HUNTING SEA BIRDS**

The Strike of Driver Boys Has Thrown Three Thousand Miners Out of Work.

(Associated Press.)

Halifax, Jan. 30.—While shooting sea birds from a boat in the vicinity of Devil's Island yesterday afternoon, Daniel Gorham, 17 years old, was shot and killed by his brother, Arthur, 19 years old. The shooting was purely accidental. Arthur raised his gun to fire and as he did so the hammer struck his brother's breast, making a gaping wound and he fell dead.

Three Thousand Idle.

Three thousand men are idle at the Phalen mines of the Dominion Coal Company as the result of a strike of driver boys because of a change in the wage schedule. Representatives of the company state that the change is not in the nature of a cut in wages, but rather a reduction in the force now necessary to carry on the work, because more coal is being raised than there is demand for.

**YOUth KILLED WHILE HUNTING SEA BIRDS**

Tokio, Jan. 30.—The government does not, it is said, possess information concerning the character of the forthcoming note. When the reply comes it will probably be considered by the throne in conference with the cabinet and elder statesmen.

The presumption that Russia has made concessions does not in the least warrant the conclusion that there will be a peaceful settlement of the existing difficulties. Her entire proposition will be carefully scrutinized and every condition and contingency of the situation closely weighed. If the reply should prove to be completely unsatisfactory to Japan, the outcome of the conference is manifest. Should it give partial satisfaction, an exchange of notes is possible, although there remains slight room for additional diplomacy.

**OMINOUS SIGNS.**

London, Jan. 30.—7:55 p.m.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegraph Company from St. Petersburg says the transportation of merchandise over the trans-Siberian railroad will be stopped after February 2nd in order to leave the line for the conveyance of troops and stores.

The dispatch adds that War Minister Kuroptkin will be appointed to command the Russian land forces in the event of war with Japan.

**War Supplies.**

San Francisco, Jan. 30.—Railroad officials have additional advices relative to Russian and Japanese mess and canned beef shipments from the East by way of this port to their respective military depots in the Orient. Japan is ordering for shipment from Kansas City, Omaha and Chicago, 2,500,000 pounds of corned beef. She has already contracted in Cincinnati for 12,000 cases of mess meat. The same country is taking from a Chicago firm in 60,000 pound monthly shipments, 800,000 pounds of mess beef. By February 15th next from Chicago, Kansas City and Omaha will have amounted to an aggregate of about 3,000,000 pounds, inclusive of 3,000,000 pounds of mess and corned beef.

Russian shipments of mess beef up to February 15th next from Chicago, Kansas City and Omaha will have amounted to an aggregate of about 3,000,000 pounds, inclusive of 3,000,000 pounds of mess beef. By February 15th next from Chicago, Kansas City and Omaha will have amounted to an aggregate of about 3,000,000 pounds, inclusive of 3,000,000 pounds of mess beef. By February 15th next from Chicago, Kansas City and Omaha will have amounted to an aggregate of about 3,000,000 pounds, inclusive of 3,000,000 pounds of mess beef.

**THE LEAD BOUNTIES.**

G. O. Buchanan, of Kaslo, Appointed Inspector—Another Railway Proposal.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Jan. 30.—Geo. O. Buchanan, of Kaslo, B. C., has been appointed inspector of lead bounties in British Columbia, at a salary of \$2,400 per year.

**SEEKS INCORPORATION.**

Application will be made at the next session of parliament for an act



## THE BEST PLACE

To have your prescriptions dispensed is at Campbell's Prescription Store, corner Fort and Douglas streets, Victoria. We make that part of the drug business our specialty. Don't forget the address.

Campbell's Prescription Store,  
COR. FORT AND DOUGLAS STS.

# Light! Light! Light!

## as Cheap and as Bright as Daylight

We Refer to Electric Light. Try It and Be Convinced.

B. C. ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO., LTD.,  
35 YATES STREET.

## THEY DISCUSSED A HARBOR BOARD

### BUSINESS MEN HELD A SPECIAL MEETING

#### Board of Trade Investigate the Merits and Demerits of the Commis- sioner's Proposal.

The board of trade discussed the harbor board question at a special meeting last night, but practically nothing was accomplished. The committee appointed to look into the matter submitted their report, but desired more time in which to gain additional information. After an hour and a half's consideration of the matter the committee were authorized to continue their investigation. There was a good attendance.

The committee's report was as follows:

The President and Members Victoria Board of Trade:

Gentlemen—Your committee appointed to prepare a draft of a bill in accordance with the following resolution introduced at the last meeting of the board:

Whereas, many circumstances in the past and present point to the urgent necessity for a properly constituted board of harbor commissioners;

Be it resolved, That this Board of Trade take immediate action to obtain the appointment of an honorary board of harbor commissioners, with such powers as shall enable them to provide for and maintain the close inspection and oversight of all vessels leaving this port, of the Marine hospital, and to deal with all other matters of this port that would rightly come within the jurisdiction of such commissioners;

Be it further resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to prepare a draft of a bill, embodying such reasonable powers as shall be acceptable to this board and that would meet with the approval of the Dominion government, and to report to a special general meeting of this board on Friday evening, January 20th, begs to report as follows:

Your committee is strongly of the opinion that recent events have shown that a local board, with a right to exercise a general supervision over all matters connected with the port, and to report to the Dominion government on matters and regulations which require improvement or amendment, would be of great value and advantage, and your committee would suggest that representations to this effect should be made to the Dominion government.

The time and information at the disposal of your committee has not been sufficient to enable it to draw up a draft bill, but your committee would suggest that the following matters among others would properly come under the purview of such a local board: The inspection of vessels leaving the port, the oversight of the Marine hospital, a systematic plan of harbor improvement, so that any funds granted by the Dominion government may be expended to the best advantage.

Your committee would point out that it is necessary that the rules and regulations in reference to the inspection of vessels should be similar in all contiguous Canadian ports, and that it is provided by the British North America Act that all matters connected with shipping and navigation shall be reserved for the legislative decision of the Dominion, and that any expenses in connection therewith are a charge on Dominion funds.

Your committee is of the opinion that the present regulations in regard to the inspection of passenger steamers do not sufficiently insure a proper standard of construction and equipment, and that further and more definite regulations are absolutely necessary.

Your committee considers that all vessels leaving Canadian ports, whether carrying passengers or not, should be subject to the examination of Dominion inspectors as to seaworthiness, and that vessels holding yearly certificates should be inspected from time to time without previous notice to the owners.

Your committee think it is desirable in the public interest that Dominion inspectors should not be permitted to undertake private survey work, and that such a salary should be paid to them as would make this unnecessary, and that all fees paid by ship owners for the inspection of their vessels should belong to the Dominion government.

Charles E. Redfern, chairman; W. G. Cameron, J. J. Shallcross, A. J. Morley, John G. Cox.

C. E. Redfern in explanation of the report said that it was not what the resolution called for because, owing to lack of time and information it was found impossible to prepare a draft bill. The committee, therefore, thought an open report would be more advisable in order that discussion may bring out further information. He moved the adoption of the report.

This was seconded by Geo. Carter, who inquired the status of the matter at present with regard to the inspection of vessels.

C. E. Redfern explained that there was a board of inspectors at Ottawa presided over by a chairman. To that board Capt. Collister of this port was responsible.

Mr. Redfern suggested that the secretary secure copies of the acts incorporating the various harbor commissioners boards throughout the Dominion.

In reply to D. R. Ker, Mr. Redfern said that his object in urging that copies of these acts be secured was to further carry out the resolution entrusting the matter to the committee.

W. Laird moved that the committee be given more time.

Walter Walker thought that if the recommendations in the report were presented to the proper authorities at Ottawa in the right manner they might be acted upon. There were glaring defects in the steamboat inspection service which required investigation and immediate action.

Mr. Carter spoke in a similar strain. The present system was absolutely wrong—all were sure of this.

Mr. Ker wanted to know what Mr. Carter meant by saying the present system was wrong.

Mr. Carter: "I mean bad."

Mr. Ker: "Well, I would like you to show me where it is bad."

Mr. McCandless said he would answer Mr. Ker's question by giving him another. Was he satisfied with existing conditions?

Mr. Ker replied that he didn't think they could be improved.

Mr. Carter explained that he referred to the inspection of vessels. A captain had told him that all captains knew when the inspection was to be made.

Mr. Walker said it was generally understood by captains and owners that the inspection would take place not long after the expiration of the certificates.

Capt. Troup explained that the captains knew about when an inspection would be made, but were not definitely aware of the time.

Mr. Morley wanted Mr. Ker to explain why, in his opinion, a harbor board would be detrimental to this port.

Mr. Ker replied that he had already given this explanation and didn't see why he should take up any more time for Mr. Morley's benefit. In the first instance it would involve increased charges. Where would these come from?

Mr. Morley said it would be derived from increased shipping.

Quite an animated dialogue ensued, in which Mr. Ker and Mr. Morley were the principal participants. Interrogations, replies and explanations were interchanged with refreshing abandon.

Simon Leiser was an uncompromising opponent of the harbor board project. It was simply a scheme for getting some parties fat salaries. There were taxes enough to pay now. Wait until the city grows.

Mr. Morley: "That's the trouble. The city is growing behind because of the want of these things."

Mr. Moore, of the Chemical Works, explained instances in which an authorized board would be of value. He alluded to the length of time required to secure permission from the government to extend wharves.

J. K. Gilmour favored the amendment.

THE BALANCE  
OF HEALTH

Is often very much  
against the wife.  
Her strength is un-  
dermined, she loses  
flesh and her energy

and courage slowly leak away from her.  
Gradually the comradeship of husband  
and wife is broken up. At first he takes  
his solitary pleasures reluctantly, but  
later he hardly seems to remember the old  
days over which his wife in her  
weakness mounts easily.

Women who find their health failing,  
and whom only ailments fasten on her,  
should promptly begin the use of Dr.  
Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It cor-  
rects irregularities dries the drains which  
weaken women, heals inflammation and  
ulceration, and cures female weakness.  
It makes women strong, sick women  
well. Sick women are invited to consult  
Dr. Pierce, by letter, free. All cor-  
respondence held as strictly private and  
sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V.  
Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

"I had been a great sufferer from female weak-  
ness for about two years," writes Mrs. Emma  
Richardson, of Goshen, Wayne Co., Ky. "Could  
not do my work part of the time, and I had  
to give up my favorite Prescription and  
feels as well as I ever did. I have also used Dr.  
Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for ulcer-  
ation of the womb with good results and had  
no trouble with it. I can't say that it is a trap.  
The amendment was carried."

Mr. Morley moved the following resolu-  
tion, which was explanatory:

That this board express its deep sym-  
pathy with Mr. Blackwood in the trying  
circumstances in which he was placed  
through the Chaliam disaster; also that he  
be assured of the high esteem in which he  
is personally held by the members of the  
board.

Mr. Lugini seconded the motion in a  
few graceful words. It was carried.

The chairman announced that J. P.  
Hancock, provincial fishery commissioner,  
who had just returned from San Fran-  
cisco, had kindly consented to deliver his  
illustrated lecture on Wednesday  
evening next. The board then adjourned.

The People's Medical Adviser, 1008  
pages, free on receipt of stamps for  
customs and mailing only. Send 31 one-  
cent stamps for the paper-covered book,  
or 50 stamps for the cloth-bound vol-  
ume, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

The committee should have more time in  
which to ascertain the fullest information.

Mr. Ker concurred in this opinion. He  
considered the harbor board the thin  
edge of the wedge. It was proposed to  
be honorary, but it would involve sal-  
aries and charges of time which this city  
couldn't stand. The step was a serious  
one, and would require earnest consider-  
ation, which might insure from the com-  
mittee recommendations far different  
from those already made.

Mr. Lugini said that the question  
should be seriously considered. He  
knew that no such powers as those in  
the resolution were enjoyed in any part  
of the Dominion. This would establish  
a precedent. The present regulations  
did not require that a vessel should be  
constructed in accordance with any  
standard. But the law authorized an  
inspector to make as rigid an inspection  
as he deemed fit. If this was not done  
the fault did not lie with the regulations.  
The facts developed during the past few  
weeks, however, showed that additional  
regulations were needed, and that the  
waters on this coast were not sufficiently  
guarded by those regulations. He  
intended to ask the department of marine  
and fisheries to order an inspection of the  
vessels leaving this port. He advocated  
giving the committee more time.

Mr. Shallcross moved another amend-  
ment that the report be received and the  
committee be discharged. Another one  
should be appointed on which might be  
Capt. Troup, Capt. Cox, Mr. Kilmartin  
and other representatives of shipping inter-  
ests.

A. J. Morley recalled that the board  
passed a resolution favoring the incor-  
poration of a harbor board. The reason,  
however, was rescinded was because  
a properly drafted bill had not been pre-  
pared. That was why he moved that a  
bill be drafted. The larger cities on the  
continent—Montreal, Toronto, Quebec,  
Belleville, North Sidney, Picton and others—  
had harbor boards, and Vancouver was moving in the same direction.  
A harbor commission would involve a united effort towards better ship-  
ping facilities, wharves, etc., etc.

Mr. Morley then went fully into the  
powers of the Quebec board. There  
were three issues possible—a properly  
constituted board of commissioners such  
as in the larger cities; an honorary com-  
mittee representing the board and the  
city council, and an honorary board with  
limited powers midway between the two  
others. The board should not throw  
cold water on the movement.

A. G. McCandless concluded that the  
present harbor conditions were unsatisfactory. The people, he thought, were  
strongly in favor of a proper, responsible  
authority to supervise expenditure on the  
harbor and harbor matters generally. The  
trouble in this question was the board of  
trade were never able to get the in-  
formation they wanted. He favored  
allowing the committee more time, and in  
the meantime copies of the various acts  
should be secured which would prove of great assistance. He wished the board of trade would take hold of the  
Indian reserve question. This was the  
key to the situation. He felt satisfied  
that if that matter was settled every  
inch of foreshore would be rented at a  
good figure within six months' time.

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instance it would involve increased charges.  
Where would these come from?

Mr. Morley said it would be derived  
from increased shipping.

Quite an animated dialogue ensued, in  
which Mr. Ker and Mr. Morley were  
the principal participants. Interrogations,  
replies and explanations were inter-  
changed with refreshing abandon.

Simon Leiser was an uncompromising  
opponent of the harbor board project. It  
was simply a scheme for getting some  
parties fat salaries. There were taxes  
enough to pay now. Wait until the city  
grows.

Mr. Morley: "That's the trouble. The  
city is growing behind because of the  
want of these things."

Mr. Moore, of the Chemical Works, explained  
instances in which an authorized board  
would be of value. He alluded to the  
length of time required to secure permission  
from the government to extend wharves.

J. K. Gilmour favored the amendment.

THE BALANCE  
OF HEALTH

Is often very much  
against the wife.  
Her strength is un-  
dermined, she loses  
flesh and her energy

and courage slowly leak away from her.  
Gradually the comradeship of husband  
and wife is broken up. At first he takes  
his solitary pleasures reluctantly, but  
later he hardly seems to remember the old  
days over which his wife in her  
weakness mounts easily.

Women who find their health failing,  
and whom only ailments fasten on her,  
should promptly begin the use of Dr.  
Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It cor-  
rects irregularities dries the drains which  
weaken women, heals inflammation and  
ulceration, and cures female weakness.  
It makes women strong, sick women  
well. Sick women are invited to consult  
Dr. Pierce, by letter, free. All cor-  
respondence held as strictly private and  
sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V.  
Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

"I had been a great sufferer from female weak-  
ness for about two years," writes Mrs. Emma  
Richardson, of Goshen, Wayne Co., Ky. "Could  
not do my work part of the time, and I had  
to give up my favorite Prescription and  
feels as well as I ever did. I have also used Dr.  
Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for ulcer-  
ation of the womb with good results and had  
no trouble with it. I can't say that it is a trap.  
The amendment was carried."

Mr. Morley moved the following resolu-  
tion, which was explanatory:

That this board express its deep sym-  
pathy with Mr. Blackwood in the trying  
circumstances in which he was placed  
through the Chaliam disaster; also that he  
be assured of the high esteem in which he  
is personally held by the members of the  
board.

Mr. Lugini seconded the motion in a  
few graceful words. It was carried.

The chairman announced that J. P.  
Hancock, provincial fishery commissioner,  
who had just returned from San Fran-  
cisco, had kindly consented to deliver his  
illustrated lecture on Wednesday  
evening next. The board then adjourned.

The People's Medical Adviser, 1008  
pages, free on receipt of stamps for  
customs and mailing only. Send 31 one-  
cent stamps for the paper-covered book,  
or 50 stamps for the cloth-bound vol-  
ume, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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or 50 stamps for the cloth-bound vol-  
ume, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. Lugini seconded the motion in a  
few

"It's Just This Way."

The quality is such that once tried, it is never forsaken.

# "SALADA"

CEYLON tea is rich, pure and delicious. Black, mixed or natural green.

Sold only in sealed lead packets. By all grocers.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

### ESTIMATES PASSED COMMITTEE OF HOUSE

A New Ballot Has Been Accepted—The Fernie Scandal Again Up for Debate.

Victoria, January 29th.

In the legislature this afternoon the estimates were put through by committees and advance made in connection with the Elections Act. Considerable time was occupied in discussing the appointment of a commission to inquire into the finances of the province. The opposition wished some information as to the scope of it, but were given little satisfaction. The new ballot devised by J. D. McNiven, of this city, was adopted in lieu of the present one for election purposes.

Prayers were read by Rev. Mr. Barber.

The Estimates.

In committee of supply, the Finance Minister asked that the vote of \$10,000 for the Agent-General's office, London, stand over.

In the supplementary estimates, under the vote of \$12,320 for an additional Inspector of steam boilers, J. R. Brown called the attention to the need of an additional inspector of mines on the Mainland, which was more necessary than this additional inspection under the Steam Boilers Inspection Act.

Under the head of administration of justice, R. L. Drury thought something should be done to provide for pay for jurors serving at coroner's inquests. He referred to the jurors serving on the inquiry in connection with the Callaghan disaster.

The Attorney-General said that he was considering the matter.

On the vote of \$25,958 for the completion of Government House, J. Oliver wanted information as to the work.

The Premier said that the government had acted in good faith in the matter, and had nothing to hide. On an additional vote of \$6,900 for the Ladner road, W. C. Wells explained that it was expected that the vote of the government of \$6,000 and the \$2,000 from New Westminster should be sufficient to have built the road. Had it been done under the charge of Mr. Kilcullen it would not have cost more than that. It was disgraceful that this \$6,900 additional was asked.

Mr. Oliver asked if the \$6,900 had been spent.

The Chief Commissioner said it had. Mr. Oliver thereupon described the work which had been done for this sum as one of the greatest disgraces in the civil service. The money was not expended to make a road, but to make a political preserve.

C. Munro thought that the Riverside road in Matsqui should have received attention.

Mr. Wells said that it was ridiculous to think that a road there should cost \$4,000 a mile.

In reply to Mr. Oliver, the Chief Commissioner said that \$2,800 was calculated to complete the road.

Mr. Oliver wanted to know if this included the connection between the road and the New Westminster bridge.

The Chief Commissioner said it was not but that the cost was being estimated by an engineer.

Mr. Oliver said that Mr. Scott, the road superintendent, was capable of doing that work himself without an engineer. He knew his work well, and could do it.

Mr. Wells thought that in the discharge of Mr. Kilcullen the government had shown poor policy, and had lost money as shown by the excessive cost of roads.

On the vote of \$5,000 providing for a commission on finance and taxation, J. A. Macdonald asked for an explanation of how the work would be done.

The Finance Minister said the intention was to do it along the lines of the inquiry in Ontario. It was proposed to ask the commissioner who did the work in Ontario, as by that means they would get the advantage of his experience. This was Mr. Cross. The intention was not to appoint the commission at once.

Mr. Macdonald did not wish to deprive Mr. Cross, who was an expert accountant. What this province wanted more than anything was a commission which would go into the collection of taxes in order that they might adjust them properly.

F. Carter Cotton did not think the government should be asked to give definite information on the subject. He agreed that a more accountant was not the best man. He preferred to put off the commission a week for some time. It was better to see how the next system of finance would work out.

Mr. Macdonald said the opposition held that this new assessment act was an experiment.

J. Houston moved that the vote be struck out. If this legislation recently passed was not experimental and was going to do such wonderful things for the province, it was not necessary to spend \$5,000 to prove it. He said that the estimate should not have been in the supplementaries, which were available only up to June. He believed that this government needed just such advice as a commission would give. It should be in the main estimates.

The Finance Minister said the supplementaries were really available up to September.

The Premier was surprised at the attitude of the opposition.

Mr. Macdonald explained that before any suggestion had been made by the government that he had advocated a thorough investigation into the question of taxation. This was not done, and the government had put legislation through the House. Now at the end of the session after making changes in the taxation law the government proposed to appoint a commission. The opposition had a right to have some information when it was asked.

The Premier said that the proposal was not to limit the powers of the commission.

Mr. Houston said that the reply given by the Premier now was very much like the reply which he received from the Premier when he was minister of mines in 1900 in wanting a commission to inquire into the taxation of mines. He (Mr. Houston) and Mr. Green had then opposed this and succeeded in saving \$3,500 from being wasted. He thought this should be squelched now.

The Premier held that the member for Nelson was inconsistent in wanting the sum put in the main estimates and now wiping it out. He was not so sure but the mining laws should not have been investigated.

Mr. Houston said that in 1900 the Premier was just as insistent in regard to the commission of that time as in this case.

T. W. Paterson was surprised at this vote. He wanted to know if the resolution passed by the Vancouver Board of Trade had anything to do with the matter.

Mr. Brown said that when the financial bills were introduced into the House that they were described as perfect bills. It had now turned out just as the opposition had predicted. He thought it might be wise to have a commission late rather than never. While information should be given he thought yet he would not support Mr. Houston's motion.

The amendment of Mr. Williams and the amendment to the amendment by Mr. McNiven were defeated.

The proposal for the new ballot introduced by Mr. McNiven, Mr. Houston took exception. The people were just getting accustomed to the present ballot paper when this change was introduced. He held that country printing offices were not equipped to print this ballot. There were few offices which had white ink, and unless the ballot was well prepared, it would be a bad ballot.

Dr. Young said that this objection applied to his riding, where it would be difficult to prepare.

Mr. Munro thought that the question of a good ballot paper should not be made subservient to having a paper capable of being printed in a country office.

Mr. Drury agreed with the last speaker.

The Attorney-General said that this was the best ballot paper ever offered, and he had found out on inquiry that it was readily capable of being printed.

Mr. McNiven said that the only difficulty was in the printing of them. This was not a great difficulty. The government could send out the black blocks and a small quantity of aluminum ink if necessary.

The proposed ballot was adopted.

Mr. Macdonald moved to add the following to section 302:

"Save and except as to any right or rights, liability or liabilities which, prior to this act, have accrued or been incurred, or which might accrue or have been incurred but for this act. And it is hereby declared that the true intent and meaning of section 152 of chapter 67 of the revised statutes of 1897, and section 43 of chapter 25 of the statutes of 1899, taken together, was and is that the returning officer should retain the ballots, ballot boxes and other documents mentioned in said sections until the expiration of the period of ten days from the date of the certificate declaring the result of the election."

In supporting the amendment, Mr. Macdonald said it was not urged that the intention of the act was to allow of a recount within ten days. The Attorney

General had admitted, he said, that there was a "loophole" in the old act by which advantage could be taken to override the spirit of the law. He supposed the opposition would be defeated again on this amendment, but he proposed to put the government on record in the matter.

The Attorney-General again repeated that the leader of the opposition would not say that section 152 had not been properly interpreted.

Mr. Macdonald, rising to a point of order, said that he would as he had before stated that the letter and the spirit of the law was distinctly in favor of a recount being allowed.

The Attorney-General held that in so doing the leader of the opposition went up against the decision of a Supreme court judge and the Speaker.

Again Mr. Macdonald stated that that was not the correct statement of the matter. The judge was asked to make an order under a section of the act and which was refused, but the contention made was that the ballots were improperly returned by the returning officer before the time expired for a recount.

The Attorney-General urged that no election petition had been filed, and that the opposition had not taken advantage of the opportunity they had.

Mr. Brown pointed out that it was not alleged that the Conservative candidate in Fernie was guilty of corrupt practices, as would be necessary in filing an election petition. The contention was that the returning officer had not counted ballots which should have been counted. To proceed under an election petition was an irregular one under the circumstances.

Smart Henderson believed that Mr. Ross had been forced to take the position which he occupied in order to serve the party exigencies of the occasion. He knew Mr. Ross would not occupy this position of his own free will. Mr. Ross had the sympathy of the opposition in this. It would stand against the member for Fernie. To have entered a petition would have destroyed the action for a recount. The court would not have allowed two actions. The recount also provided against the seat being held in the House during the session which would be possible under an election protest. The latter would therefore have been a tactical blunder. He moved the adjournment of the debate, which carried.

J. H. Hawthornthwaite held that employees often were unable to sign such a requisition. In Nanaimo he could not have given five per cent. of the voters to sign it; yet it was impossible to beat him, and would be for some time, as long as he continued to do right.

"That's a good one, as long as you do right," interjected W. W. B. McInnes.

Proceeding, Mr. Hawthornthwaite said that members of the two great parties had little difficulty in getting their deposit put up, but men like Mr. Davidson, the independent Gabor, representative, and independent Socialists, like himself and Mr. Williams, found it difficult to get the deposit put up.

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Mr. Macdonald said he could not accept the amendment of Mr. McNiven if it were a substitute for the deposit, but as it was an alternative course he was in accord with it. He did not think the act worked against labor men. He represented a labor constituency. The workingmen had no difficulty in putting up the deposit, and they did not—he thought approve of running candidates when there was no hope of success. To do away with a deposit altogether led to candidates being often put up by parties where no chance of success was assured, and the country put to this needless expense.

Mr. Houston opposed all the amendments. He believed that every citizen should have the right to express his will at the polls untrammeled. No member should sit in the House who did not represent a majority of the electors of his constituency. The Attorney-General of the province had not the brains to evolve a scheme by which this could be done, and so he (Mr. Houston) proposed to leave the law as it was until the country had such an Attorney-General. Going into the matter, he showed how many members fell short in representing majorities. The member for Newcastle and the member for Nanaimo belonged to this class; the member for Fernie was distinctly in a minority, and even the solid five from Vancouver did not represent the majority of the electors. (Applause.)

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The proposal for the new ballot introduced by Mr. McNiven, Mr. Houston took exception. The people were just getting accustomed to the present ballot paper when this change was introduced. He held that country printing offices were not equipped to print this ballot. There were few offices which had white ink, and unless the ballot was well prepared, it would be a bad ballot.

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Shiloh's Consumption Cure The Lung Tonic

I am making a free distribution of sample bottles of my

Shiloh's Consumption Cure The Lung Tonic

I want every household to secure one and try it. I know the value of this remedy—what it has done for those who have suffered from coughs, colds, consumption, and lung troubles generally. I know it will cure you and therefore give you a chance to try it free, knowing that it will ever afterwards find a place in your home and your confidence.

If you do not receive one of these samples write to S. C. Wells & Co., Toronto, Canada, or LeRoy, N.Y., who manufacture my remedy, and they will send you one at once.

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COAL! COAL! COAL!

BEST HOUSEHOLD COAL

HALL & WALKER,

100 GOVERNMENT ST.

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ROWLAND BRITTAN

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(Near Post Office).

NOTICE.

The Mayor will be at his office in the City Hall daily from 2 to 4 o'clock in the afternoon—excepting Saturdays, on which the hours will be from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Home Correspondence School.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Academic courses of study in Languages, English Literature and the Sciences, under the direction of Professors in Amherst, Cornell, Harvard, Yale and other Colleges. Commercial and Normal courses, Horticulture and Agriculture. For particulars address George W. Dean, Box 262, Victoria, C. B.

TENDERS WANTED

Tea-rooms are requested for repairs to American barque "Abby Palmer". Specifications to be seen at the office of E.

## The Daily Times.

Published every day (except Sunday) by the

Times Printing &amp; Publishing Co., John Nelson Manager.

Offices, 200 Government St., Victoria, B. C. No. 92. Telephone 222-223.

Daily, one month, by carrier, \$1.00.

Daily, one week, by carrier, \$1.00.

Twice-a-Week Times, per annum, \$1.00.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed "Editor of the Times," Victoria, B. C.

Copy for columns of advertisements must be sent to the office not later than 9 o'clock a. m.; if received later than that hour, will be charged the following day.

The DAILY TIMES is on sale at the following places:

Bentley-Lowman &amp; Haward, 616 First Ave. (corner of Victoria Square).

Vancouver, Victoria, &amp;c. &amp;c.

New Westminster—H. Morey &amp; Co.

Surrey—Smith Bros.

Dawson &amp; White Horse—Bennett News Co.

Kamloops—M. W. Thompson.

Kamloops—E. Pimbury &amp; Co.

THE MAYOR'S CHAIR.

The evil example of the McBride government in undertaking to seat one of its supporters in the Legislature who had forfeited his right to sit there was not long in bearing fruit. The Mayor of Victoria, it seems, through no fault of his own, let it be premised, is doubtful as to his official status and is commendably anxious that the apparent flaw shall be remedied. Mr. Barnard has announced his intention of applying to the Legislature to reinstate him, or perhaps it would be more correct to say to install him in an office which is entirely in the gift of the people. Would it not be more satisfactory, and establish a more salutary precedent, if Mr. Barnard were to ask the people to confirm the verdict they gave him but a few weeks ago? We venture to predict that if he were to take that course there would not be found anyone forthcoming enough to oppose him.

As we understand the question Mr. Barnard was not qualified when he appealed to the people, and yet he proposes to ask the McBride government, with not a single member from Victoria supporting it, to declare him Chief Magistrate of this municipal corporation. It seems to us that there is a vicious principle involved in this proposition; that we have left far behind the days when such procedure would have been considered regular, and that it is time to inquire whether we are drifting in British Columbia. If Mr. Barnard officially lives up to the expectation of his friends, and of some, perhaps, who opposed him in the late election, it is morally certain that he will serve two terms in the civic chair. But none of us would relish the idea of his being appointed to the post by the government for two years. And yet would not the principle involved be the same? We are sure when Mr. Barnard looks into this matter he will agree with our views, and we are also quite sure that he will be elected by acclamation within as short a time as the statutory provisions will permit.

THE LILLOOET SEAT.

It is reported that the McBride government has decided to drop its Enabling Bill and that the opposition has consented to support a measure which will relieve Mr. McDonald from the penalties he has incurred in sitting and voting in an Assembly in which he had forfeited his membership. It is also reported that Mr. McDonald will be declared legally a member for the present term, and will be legislatively authorized to represent Lillooet in the House. We do not believe the opposition will be a consenting party to the latter part of the proposition. The ex-representative is unanimously acquited by public opinion of any intention to offend against the laws of the province, and the proposal to relieve him of the penalties he has unwittingly incurred will be generally condemned, but the action of the Legislature must not be permitted to extend beyond that. The power to elect representatives, even for a week or a day, is not vested in any body except the electors of the constituencies. What surprises us most of all in connection with the subject is that it should ever have been proposed to resort to such a violation of the principles of constitutional government. We are confident that such a suggestion could never have been made at this day in any other part of the British dominions than British Columbia, nor by any other governing body than the one presided over by Premier McBride.

No doubt the astute and deep Premier will be filled to the brim with righteous indignation at the thought of Lillooet being deprived of the representation in the House to which she is justly entitled. His desk will suffer after the usual fashion as this indignation issues through the channels specially prepared for that purpose. But who is to blame but the government which induced Mr. McDonald to leave his road work and to utilize the popularity which the expenditure of large sums of money had brought him for the purpose of

strengthening the cause of McBride and his band? If there be any resentment abroad in Lillooet we have no doubt the electors will visit their indignation upon those actually responsible. In fact, we are sure that if the Lillooet people are wrathful at all their anger will be manifested in the idea of the Legislature and a taking to usurp rights which are solely vested in them under the law.

## SAMPLE ECONOMIES.

The government is desolated, because it has been compelled to increase taxation. Nothing but a deep sense of duty to the province could have induced it to adopt the measures which are causing honest growls of anger to rise in an life-renewing atmosphere. But the taxpayers must not permit their indignation to blind them to the fact that the Ministers are cutting expenses down to the very quick in order that a balance between revenue and expenditure may be reached. They are doing more than discharging a few poor devils of civil servants, notwithstanding the accusations of the member for Nelson, who is pre-judiced.

As an example of the parsimonious spirit that now prevails in the Lands and Works department, consider the case of the Ladon wagon road. It was estimated by a competent engineer that that necessary work would cost in the neighborhood of six thousand dollars. It is a trifle more than four miles in length, and already nearly eighteen thousand dollars has been voted towards its construction, two thousand of which was to be contributed by the people of New Westminster. The first appropriation of six thousand dollars has already been largely exceeded, with the result, residents of the district say, that the work is useless, and that an additional grant of \$9,700 is necessary to make the highway passable. That road is going to cost as much before it is finished as would build a light railway. But the salary of a competent road builder has been saved and a small army of McBride supporters was well paid during the late campaign. The exigencies of the case demanded that the first appropriation should be spent to make votes, not to build roads. That principle ruled throughout the entire province, according to the evidence of competent authorities. It prevailed everywhere. Before the end of next June the taxpayers will realize how dearly they are paying for the efforts of McBride and his practical men to produce an equilibrium between revenue and expenditure.

Mr. Foster when in England lately eulogized the British preference, if he did not actually claim the credit for its inception. The Conservative newspapers all seemed to be disposed to adopt it as the chief plank in the platform of the party. What can be in the wind when the Montreal Star breaks forth in this fashion: "Sir Wilfrid," it says, "had no mandate from the people of Canada to take the bread out of the mouths of Canadian workers. It was a mistake, and a mistake that England does not appreciate."

Mr. Monk, the Conservative leader in the province of Quebec, has asked Mr. Borden to relieve him of office. He cannot work in harmony with the masterful Tarte, who is now essaying the role of Master of the Opposition. The Tories of Quebec, like the Tories of Victoria, are rent asunder by dissensions.

THE LOVE OF LATER YEARS.

Canadian Magazine.

The dreams that young love dreams are fair.

The sighs that young love sighs are sweet. Glad angels hover watching, where.

The lips of coy young lovers meet. The skies above young love are blue; The laughter of young love is gay; To young love all the world is new; And all its troubles far away.

But send to me the sweater, later. Love, blossoming where sorrows meet. The deeper love, the broader, greater. That comes to flower, but not to die, For him, when youth's wild dreams are spent.

And Time has withered many a hope; God's gifts are best if Love be sent. To lead him down the Western Slope.

NO HEAVEN-BENT MOB FOR HIM.

St. James's Gazette.

At an evangelistic service at Glasgow the other day the preacher at the end of his address cried: "Now all you good people who mean to go to heaven with me, stand up!" With a surge of enthusiasm, the audience sprang to their feet—all but an old Scotchman in the front row, who sat still. The horrified evangelist wrung his hands, and, addressing him, said: "My good man, my good man, don't you want to go to heaven?" Clear and deliberate came the answer, "Aye, Aye, ganga," but no with a personally conducted party."

A LEAP YEAR WARNING.

Catholic Union.

A hint to the dear young girl readers and the old girls as well—who contemplate taking advantage of leap year: Don't "pop the question" on Sunday, for in law the Sabbath is dies non, and the young man need not carry out his promise to wed, if he so agrees, unless he feels like it. Very recently a young woman who was being for breach of promise was non-suited because the deal was made on Sunday, not a day of contracts.

ALWAYS ANSWERS.

Detroit Free Press.

Charles—My wife's handwriting is awful!

Just look at that letter.

His Friend—How do you manage to read it?

Charles—I don't. I just send the cheque.

## ODE TO NEW ZEALAND.

Zealandia; pearl of the Southern Sea, Of all lands most dear to me; The land where steadfast hearts do dwell.

Home of the dusky Maori belle.

What mortal tongue can describe thy charms?

Thy beauty spots, where no aching.

From fierce-some breasts can chill the heart, Or creeping reptiles can make thee start?

Thy towering mountains and grass-clad hills,

Thy mighty rivers and laughing rills,

Thy wild lands, thy pasture lands,

Thy weird volcanoes and glaciers grand.

Thy bush so rare in plant and flower,

Thy mango scrub and fern tree bowers,

Thy giant gum trees and tea trees sweet;

Thy creeping tendrils at our feet.

Thy fruitful soil at the tiller's hand,

Can yield abundance to feed the land;

Rich minerals also there abound,

For gold and copper and coal are found.

Land of contentfulness and peace,

Where honest men can live with ease,

Where millionaires do not exist.

To blight thy industries with trusts.

I long once more to tread thy strand,

And grasp my loved ones by the hand.

Land of all lands I love so well,

Abode of the dusky Maori belle.

A. M. Victoria.

## PERSONAL.

Deacon Sloan, general superintendent of Zionite centres; Elder Simmonds and other followers of Dr. Dowle, are in the city. They accompanied Dr. Dowle on his trip West and will rejoice him in Australia.

Deacon Sloan is Dr. Dowle's present trip has been in contemplation for about a year.

Leaving Australia in March, it is Dr. Dowle's intention to visit India and Egypt.

Dr. Dowle expects to visit the Orient next year and will pass through Victoria and Vancouver.

F. S. Hussey, superintendent of provincial police, left last evening for California. For some time Superintendent Hussey has been ill, and the present trip, it is hoped, will restore him to health. The department will be under the charge of Chief Constable Bullock Webster, of Nelson, who is in the city for that purpose.

Rev. G. H. Raley, of Kitamaat, is in the city. Rev. Mr. Raley is missionary at that point and says the people of the place have strong hopes of their port becoming the terminal of the Grand Trunk Pacific. Grading has commenced on the Pacific Northern & Omineca railway out of that place.

Mrs. Hinkson Siddall left for the Sound yesterday to attend her son, John Siddall, who is suffering with an attack of typhoid fever at Tacoma. Mr. Siddall will go over in a few days.

Mr. Chas. Harris, of Cowichan Lake, is in the city. He is a guest at the Dominion hotel.

F. McR. Young, of Nanaimo, is at the Vernon.

E. W. Molander and F. E. Rhodes, of Seattle; A. D. Birdsell, of Chicago; H. C. Churchill of Boston; and J. Damhauer and wife, of San Francisco, are at the Victoria hotel.

Thos. W. Andrews, of Thornbury, Ont., is here on a visit to his cousin, W. W. Northcott, the city assessor.

Mrs. Thos. Baker will leave to-night for Butte, Mont., where she will reside in future.

Ex-Governor T. R. Melines is rapidly improving and is now considered out of danger.

R. L. McIntosh, of Port Essington, is in the city. He is a guest at the Victoria hotel.

YOU MUST DIGEST AS WELL AS EAT.

Your Food or Weakness, Lassitude and Despondency Will Result—Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets Will Do It.

To heat a house you must not only have good fuel but you must have a good furnace that will burn it to the best advantage. In the same way to get strength and energy you must not only have good food but a stomach that will digest it properly. Take for example the experience of Mr. H. Bailey, of 260 Patrick street, Winnipeg. He digestes his food properly and turned it into strength and flesh.

"Before I began using Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets no matter what I ate I never seemed to gain much strength or put on any flesh, though my appetite seemed good. But since I began using the Tablets I have gained in weight eight pounds and have otherwise been greatly benefited. I think Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets digest my food properly and turned it into strength and flesh."

Lassitude is weakness; so are many of the other common ills of the public. Properly digested food means health, strength and flesh."

Weakness is weakness; so are many of the other common ills of the public. Properly digested food means health, strength and energy and Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets digest the food properly.

Three Hot Drinks: Tomato Bracer, Glam Cocktails, K. P. C. Wine. Try them.

Par Excellence Quality, Fit, Workmanship

These qualities, combined with reasonable prices, is what makes us popular.

Common sense tells people that they don't always get the best bargains at sales.

We would like to show you our new goods.

Cooper & Linklater

Fashionable Tailors

47 FORT. COR. BROAD.

## SPENCER'S Western Canada's ... Big Store...

No Furniture Charged During the Month of February. The Furniture Sale is for Cash.

## NOW IT IS A SALE OF FINE FURNITURE AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS WITH PRICES TO STIR ALL VICTORIA

During the month of February we will offer our stock of Fine Furniture at Greatly Reduced Prices.

A few years ago one was almost certain to have to pay from 25 to 50 per cent. more than necessary for furniture, and if the purchaser wanted to pay for it in monthly instalments it meant another 25 per cent. more had to be added to the price. We are slowly but surely revolutionizing the Furniture Selling, and on top of our usually low prices comes this Great Reduction Sale of Furniture and House Furnishings for the Month of February.

## THIS SALE WILL LAST FOR ONE MONTH

But wise people will be on hand good and early in the month, as there will be some exceptionally good bargains to be had. Qualities start at good and go up to the very best.

## Lounges

Upholstered Lounges in Tapestry, With Backs.

Regular \$19.00; February price, \$8.00.

Regular \$12.50; February price, \$6.75.

Regular \$13.50; February price, \$7.50.

Regular \$14.50; February price, \$7.50.

Bed Lounges, upholstered in good tapestry. Regular price \$24.00; February Sale price, \$14.50.

High Back Lounges. Regular \$8.90; February price, \$4.75.

Plush Covered Lounges; regular \$26.75; February Sale price, \$14.75.

Plush Lounges, upholstered in good tapestry. Regular price \$24.00; February Sale price, \$14.50.

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Plush Lounges, upholstered in good tapestry. Regular price \$24.00; February Sale price, \$14.50.

# Chapped Hands

BUTTERMILK TOILET LOTION, 25c

Is just what you need. Heals, softens, whitens. Excellent after-shave lotion.

CYRUS H. BOWES

CHEMIST,

98 GOVERNMENT STREET, NEAR YATES STREET.

PHONES 425 AND 450.

# Handsome Residence

Twelve rooms, all modern conveniences and centrally located, can be bought at about half cost.

Good 8 roomed house to let, central, only \$16.

Two good offices to let, MacGregor Block.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS.

MONEY TO LOAN.

GRANT & CONYERS,

Successors to P. C. MacGregor & Co.,

NO. 2 VIEW STREET.

Wood and Coal.—R. Davy, 34 Blanchard street; telephone 97.

Monkey Brand Soap makes copper like gold, tin like silver, crockery like marble, and windows like crystal.

The local office of the International Correspondence school at 76 Yates street, Moody block, will be open from 7 to 9 p.m., Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Cash buyers can obtain lots of maps at Erskine's Grocery, corner Johnson and Quadra, as he buys for cash and sells on small margin. Telephone, 100.

—Change of Time V. & S. Railway.—Beginning Sunday, January 31st, train No. 1 for Sidney, New Westminster and Vancouver will leave at 7:45 a.m. instead of 8 a.m. as at present. Train No. 2 will arrive at 6:15 p.m. instead of 6 o'clock.

—Much interest is being taken in the game of basketball to be played at the drill hall this evening between the Y. M. C. A. and Victoria West teams. Both teams have been putting in some faithful practice, and a hard and fast game may be expected.

—The Yorkshire Society of British Columbia will hold their annual banquet on Tuesday, February 9th, at the Royal Hotel and Cafe, Port street. Tickets on sale at the Victoria Book & Stationery Company, Army & Navy Cigar Store, and by the committee.

—Are you furnishing? If so, get one of our kitchen lists, it will help you to commence that formidable list of kitchen needs, inexpensive, but still very necessary to home comfort; also get our hand-some catalogue if you have not already received one. Weller Bros.

—The energetic hall committee of the Native Sons' Society took charge of the Assembly rooms this afternoon, and from this date to the evening of the hall, next Friday, will spare no efforts in the endeavor to eclipse their former efforts in the artistic decoration of the building. The supper committee again ask their lady friends to assist, as in the past. A programme of music has been prepared which combines both old favorites and the latest hits.

—In order to impress upon visitors that Victoria is a city of homes, the secretary of the Tourist Association has made a collection of some half dozen pictures of some of the handsomest residences, including Government House; has had an excellent half-tone engraving made of them by the B. C. Photo-Engraving Company, and has arranged with the Colonist Printing & Publishing Company for the printing of them on the back of their letter heads. These will be supplied to all business houses in the city at about the usual rate, and while they serve a highly ornamental purpose will also act as a most effective advertisement for the city.

—At Semple's hall, Victoria West, the Victoria West Amateur Dramatic Society last night held their second annual masquerade. The ball was a huge success, and was largely attended; there being over seventy-five couples present. The prizes offered were well contested, and the judges had all they could do to determine as to who merited the awards. The judges were Mr. and Mrs. T. Redding, Mr. and Mrs. Kirk, and Mr. J. Saunders. Miss B. Harris carried off the prize for best dressed lady, appearing in a Turkish costume, while Mr. Geiger, as a Scotchman, in national dress, took the prize as best dressed gent. The best sustained lady's prize was captured by Miss J. McDonald, who made a very good klootchman. Mr. Lipsky, as a Jewish tramp, was adjudged the best sustained gent. Mrs. Hubbard as "Old Mother Hubbard," was adjudged the most comical lady; while Mr. T. H. Leigh as "Adam" ably won the prize for the most comical gent. Supper was served and the revelry continued till the early morning hours. Everyone spent a very enjoyable evening, and the success of the masquerade ball was another mark of the popularity of the Victoria West amateurs.

—Captain J. Thompson got a surprise this morning. He was presented by A. J. Galletly with a beautiful gold watch, bearing the inscription: "Presented to Capt. J. Thompson by A. J. Galletly in recognition of very kind services rendered on his behalf on January 12th, 1904, Victoria, B. C." It will be remembered that some days after the loss of the Challam the captain, while cruising about in the Straits looking for the bodies of the victims of the disaster, picked up the remains of Mrs. Galletly. An Indian coming in from the Race was hailed by the captain and asked if he had seen any bodies. The native replied in the affirmative, and pointing to where he had seen the remains of Mrs. Galletly, the captain at once headed his ship in the direction indicated with the result already mentioned.

SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING.

Good Showing Made by the Victoria Creamery Association—The Balance Sheet.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Victoria Creamery Association was held in the city hall yesterday afternoon, when the balance sheet for the year 1903 was submitted as follows:

Receipts—Bank of Commerce on deposit, \$194.80; stock assessment paid on shares, \$55; R. Clark, transfer of shares, \$1; merchandise sales, \$41,402.19. Total, \$41,652.99.

Expenditure—Paid farmers for cream, \$30,324.53; wages, \$2,048.84; expenses (general), \$2,608.83; taxes, \$15.80; dividend, 5 per cent. on paid up stock, \$157.25; provincial government interest, \$100; sundries, \$64.44; Bank of Commerce on deposit, \$2412.25; cash on hand, \$2.05. Total, \$41,652.99.

The board of directors were elected as follows: President, J. Nicholson; vice-president, Edwin Johns; secretary, W. F. Loveland; directors, Messrs. J. Shoppard, G. Sangster, J. G. McKay, T. N. Borden, John Sluggett, R. Lovell and J. R. Carmichael.

The association made last year over 140,000 pounds of butter and the average price paid to the farmers was 23¢ cents per pound.

—Have you tried the nice salmon bellies that are being so freely sold by Erskine, the grocer, at the corner of Johnson and Quadra. Only 12¢ cents per pound. Telephone, 100. Orders promptly filled.

Fifty Years the Standard

DR. PRICE'S CREAM

BAKING POWDER

Improves the flavor and adds to the healthfulness of the food.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO

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## CONTRACTS AWARDED YESTERDAY AFTERNOON

Important Meeting Held by City Council—Successful Tenderers for Supplies—Other Business.

Yesterday afternoon's meeting of the city council was presided over by Ald. Grahame, owing to the disqualification of Mayor Barnard. The council unanimously carried a resolution urging the legislature of an act to validate the election of the legislature.

The finance committee recommended that the following tenders for supplies be accepted: For forage, Sylvester Feed Co.; brick—Jensens, Bresc—concrete, R. Walsh & Co.; nails, E. G. Prior & Co.; cordwood, Messrs. Hull & Speed; hauling coal, executors of the late Peter Hansen; iron work, Albion; Iron Works; butchers' supplies, Messrs. Porter & Sons; groceries, Well & Co.; bread, M. R. Smith & Co.; milk, Mr. McRae, Victoria. These were the lowest tenders.

The lumber tenders being all alike, the committee recommended that none be accepted.

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## Will You Help a Sick Friend?

### Get My Book For Him Now

Come Out Monday  
SHOP EARLY



Another Rush Sale  
SHOP EARLY

# We Thank the People of Victoria

In making last week the biggest in the history of Dry Goods trade here. Again we ask you to

Come Monday.

# GREATER BARGAINS THAN EVER BEFORE

Every department has a grand programme arranged. We just mention a few lines. Hundreds of others waiting for you just as the clock strikes 8.30. Do not delay. Shop early and often.

## Wonderful Dress Goods Offerings

You cannot afford to stay at home Monday; these values mean money in your pocket. Start the week right by taking advantage of this Big Sale.

### \$2.00 Dress Goods 50c

1,500 yards Elegant French Dress Goods, in handsome range of patterns and colors; also Black Brocade, Hippo Broche and Novelty Effects. Anyone would make a handsome gown; worth up to \$2.00. SALE PRICE MONDAY.

30c

### \$1.25 Dress Goods 25c

This seems a big Reduction, but it is right. We are bent on making this Sale the greatest that has been. Dress Goods worth up to \$1.25. MONDAY. SALE PRICE.

SALE PRICE.

Silk Department Bargains

Don't skip over any of these items thinking they are only ordinary; if you do, well, you will be sorry.

Smooth French Bengalines, rich, elegant black and many queency fabric. Regular \$3.75. MONDAY. SALE PRICE.

\$2.00

### 300 yards Handsome Black Brocaded Silks; Lyons' dye and finish. Regular \$3.00. SALE PRICE. MONDAY.

Reg. \$1.75. SALE PRICE. MONDAY.

Reg. \$1.00. SALE PRICE.



ON  
THE SEA  
OF LIFE.

The Dangerous Rocks.

On the sea of life are left many wrecks. In the majority of cases these failures are due to the excessive use of alcohol. One of the most prolific causes of acquiring the alcohol habit in these days is a frequent use of alcohol compounds advertised as tonics for the cure of everything. Undoubtedly there is some virtue in the drugs entering into these compounds, but the good such drugs may do the system is counteracted by the ill effects of the alcohol. Many times the persons taking these patent medicines feel much improved for a little time through the stimulating effects of the alcohol in the medicine, but there is apt to be a reaction in which the person is much depressed and in low spirits—finally the habitual user of such a remedy will become dependent upon its false strength for courage to go through her daily duties. The State of Kansas long ago exposed the practices of many people buying these alcoholic compounds as "a tonic" and will require manufacturers and dealers in said medicines to observe the same rules and laws as do the distillers of WHISKY and the medicines will be prohibited from general sale.

On the sea of life a woman feels cast adrift when she suffers untold pain. She feels as though man was meant for suffering. It was not intended so, however. God meant women to be healthy and not to suffer at any period. Consets, tight shoes, bad circulation, catching cold, thin blood and other attendants of present life have brought about an El condition of affairs.

Treatment of the nervous system and the womanly organism by alcoholic compounds has always been, in the opinion of Dr. R. V. Pierce, who is founder and chief medical director of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y., a very bad practice. When he set about to find the right medicine for the treatment of woman's peculiar disease, he hit on a combination of nature's most valuable health-giving agents, a combination of roots, herbs and barks, in a solution which did not contain a particle of alcohol. It is an easy experiment for any one to test a medicine for alcohol, as a simple distilling of the liquid will prove whether alcohol is contained in it or not. Dr. Pierce does not claim for his "Favorite Prescription" that it will cure all diseases, or that it will cure men. It is a woman's medicine only, and in women's diseases it has been found effective in thousands of cases. The "Favorite Prescription" stands alone, as the one and only remedy for those distressing common forms of weakness, possessed of such positively specific curative properties as to warrant its makers, the World's Dispensary Medical Association, in binding themselves to pay the sum of \$500 in legal money of the United States in any case of the above diseases in which, after a fair and reasonable trial of the treatment, it fails to cure. No other medicine for the cure of woman's peculiar ailments is backed by such a remarkable guarantee: No other medicine for woman's ills is possessed of the unparalleled curative properties that would warrant its manufacturers in making such an offer; no other remedy has such a record on which to base such a remarkable offer.

Miss Emma Weller, secretary of the Young People's Christian Association at 1818 Madison Avenue, New York city, writes: "Your 'Favorite Prescription' is a boon to sick and tired women, for it cures them when other medicines fail. I know whereof I speak, for I have had experience with it. For fourteen months I had constant headaches; seemed too weak to perform my daily duties, and when the day was over I was too tired to sleep well. I suffered from nervousness and indigestion, and everything I ate distressed me. Doctored with different

IN FAVOR OF PLAINTIFF.  
Case of Christie vs. Fraser et al. Concluded at Vancouver.

The trial of Christie vs. Fraser et al. was concluded before Justice Irving at Vancouver on Friday, the plaintiff getting everything he asked for and \$500 damages. The plaintiff alleged that Fraser and Mr. Hunter, jun., of the Erie Milling Company, were in collusion to defraud him by misrepresenting certain timber limits which he was induced to buy at an excessively high price. Justice Irving said he found that the letter or copy of a letter, discovered in a sensational manner by Mrs. Harris, of Victoria, in a vacant Victoria house formerly occupied by Fraser, was evidence pointing to the fact that there was collusion between Fraser and Hunter. The decision of the court was that the plaintiff would be awarded \$6,500, that the contract between the plaintiff and the defendants would be set aside and that the notes from Christie, in the hands of the Hunters in party payment, amounting to \$7,000, be handed to Mr. Christie. As the plaintiff had but \$6,000 in cash, the extra \$500 damages will help the plaintiff to pay law costs.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Events of the Present Week in Regimental Circles.

Members of the Fifth Regiment are requested to take note of the following program for the week, which will be published from day to day with the elimination of the various events as they occur:

Saturday.

Band concert.

WHY RUSSIA HAS  
DELAYED REPLY

MINISTERS AWAITS  
ALEXIEFF'S VIEWS

St. Petersburg Official Says Proposals  
Are Conciliatory—Alleged At  
tack on Warship.

physicians but received no relief. After reading one of your books I decided to give your "Favorite Prescription" a trial. Am very glad I did, for I found it was just what I wanted. I commenced to improve at once and kept getting better until, after seven weeks, I was entirely cured. I have remained in perfect health ever since, and remain a firm friend of your "Favorite Prescription."

Miss Elizabeth Gross, residing at 421 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., and a prominent member of the Young People's Christian Endeavor Society, of Washington, writes: "Your "Favorite Prescription" has proved a blessing in disguise to me, and after years of bad health and pain, has made almost a new woman of me.

"When about fifteen years of age my trouble began in the way of pains, headaches, and dizziness. Our physician prescribed many different remedies but I gradually grew worse. After being sick this way for nearly three years your "Favorite Prescription" was recommended to me, and I am certainly glad that I took it. The first bottle built me up wonderfully and I kept up the treatment for three months, the result being that it has made me well and strong and in perfect health. I have every reason to be and certainly am grateful to you."

"It seems but just and right to give credit to your "Favorite Prescription," when I know it has restored me to such perfect health which I have not enjoyed for years before," writes Miss Yetta Wilson, president Daughters of Rebecca Lodge No. 329, or 211½ E. Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill. "Since Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has come into our home we have had no doctors, nor have we needed them. Suffered with frequent backache, headache, and dragging-down pains, spent much money with doctors and for medicine, but nothing helped me until I took your medicine. Five bottles cured me completely. This was two years ago, and I have not had an ache or pain since. I consider it a wonderful medicine, calculated to do all and more than it claims."

"We have felt for some time that we owed Dr. R. V. Pierce a testimonial in regard to his medicine, but as we are not in the habit of writing for publication, have neglected the matter," writes Miss Flora M. Bryant, of Nelson, New Hampshire. "Some three years ago my mother was taken sick with grippe, chills, and then had bilious and gastric fever combined, and grew poor very fast and suffered much from thirst. The fever and cough continued for six weeks, and she took no nourishment except a little orange juice. She was completely prostrated. After she began taking Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription, she soon realized that it was helping the cough and the gastric trouble. She took out two and a half bottles of it. She also took the "Pleasant Pellets" according to directions and found that they helped her.

"In June I was attacked with grippe. It commenced in my head, which felt numb and as though there was a stopple in each ear. That spring there had been symptoms of serious trouble with the kidneys. The grippe soon went down to my lungs. I got so weak that to do the least thing required quite an effort, and to say that I was helpless is as near the truth as anything. We happened to have one of Dr. Pierce's Account Books, and decided to try his "Pleasant Pellets." As soon as I began to take the "Pellets" the fever was cured. We can recommend Dr. Pierce's medicines to all suffering people."

Dr. J. Robertson Wallace says: "Cigars are by no means so generally detrimental to health as cigarettes, for the former are made of better tobacco than the latter, the temptation to pass the smoke through the nostrils is not so great, and the expense alone of a good cigar restricts over-indulgence. Nor is the cigar kept so constantly in the mouth and so under the nostrils. The pipe is probably the least harmful method of smoking, providing it is clean."

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"Good-bye, dear wife and children. For

**Defy the Cold**  
By Wearing a  
**FROST KING or FROST QUEEN**  
**CHAMOIS VEST**  
Frost King for Men. Frost Queen  
for Women.  
PRICE \$3.00 EACH.  
**JOHN COCHRANE**  
CHEMIST,  
N. W. Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.



**E. J. WALL.**  
Just Received, a Quantity of  
**CHOICE**  
**Navel Oranges,**  
Which We Shall Sell at  
**2 Dozen for 25c**  
We Are Also Retailers of  
**Groceries**  
**Windsor Grocery Co.,**  
Opposite Post Office, Government St.

last two years of 4,184, while in the previous ten years the increase was only 3,975. The only basis on which such estimates can be formed is that obtained from the census returns, and if I am not trespassing too much on your space the following table will give the population, to the nearest unit, for the present decade, subject to revision after the census of 1911:

Population.

Year.

1902 21,262

1903 20,717

1904 22,182

1905 22,608

1906 23,629

1907 23,628

1908 24,145

1909 24,062

1910 25,190

1911 25,729

Young obedient servant,  
EDWARD MOHUN, C. E.

Victoria, B. C., 30th Jan., 1904.

**W. Jones**

Dominion Government Auctioneer,

**WILL SELL**

**Desirable Furniture**

AT 127 MENZIES STREET  
2 p.m., Saturday, Jan. 30th.  
Mahogany Up Chairs; Settee; Sofas; Man-  
tled 8-Day Clock; Cosy Corner; Bamboo  
Table; Oak Table; 2 Screens; Carpet  
Squares; Oak Chairs; Tap; Carpet  
Chairs; Laundry Baskets; Portieres and Poles;  
Nice Wicker Settee; Ash End Dining Table;  
Dining Chairs; Table Cloth; Boot Case  
and Books; Oak Commode; Oak Dresser;  
Bamboo Yards New Linoleum;  
3 Iron and Brass Double Beds; Toilet Sets;  
F. Pillows; Blinds; Bedding; Hat Block;  
Hall and Stair Carpet; Chairs; Leaf  
Tables; Fine Farms Ranch; about  
new; 3 Oak Bureaus; Kitchen Utensils;  
Garden Hose; Mower and Tools; Brackets;  
Graniteware; Sadrons.

W. JONES,  
Auctioneer.

Phone 294.

Auctioneer.

**Hardaker**  
**AUCTIONEER**

Is instructed to sell at Salerooms, 77-79  
Douglas street.

**Friday, Feb. 5th, 2 p.m.**

**Valuable  
FURNITURE**

A Consignment of

**Enamelled and Brass  
Bedsteads and Woven  
Wire Mattresses...**

No Reserve. Particulars later.

**Wm. T. Hardaker, Auctioneer**

**PICTORIAL REALISM.**

Living Canada Moving Pictures Delight-  
ed Large Crowd, Last Night.

Last summer when the moving pictures, "Living Canada," were presented at the Victoria theatre the Times ventured the assertion that they were the finest ever shown here. Nothing in the shape of a similar entertainment has intervened since then to alter this opinion, so the eulogy still stands. A large audience beheld with infinite pleasure the marvellously realistic reproductions on the canvas, the scenes, figures and incidents being so naturally portrayed; so exactly proportioned and so clearly outlined, that the beholders forgot that they were merely gazing on wonderful effects on an ordinary screen. The programme holds much that is new, and the choicest of those which comprised the former series.

There are among others ten magnificent views of the great Niagara, Tommy Atkins' return from the war, the King's visit to Ireland, the Gordon Bennett automobile race in Ireland, with the Bennett Limited from Montreal to Vancouver, Brittain's flight, an inspiring scene showing three thousand bluejackets, besides a number of scenes in a lighter vein.

An interesting feature of the programme, and one entirely new, is a very instructive scientific series under the head of "Unseen World." These are shown by means of the micro-bioscope. These views are worth going a long distance to see. Judging by the very favorable impression created by this entertainment last summer, an impression that was strengthened last night, there should be big houses during the remaining presentations of the engagement. A matinee is in progress this afternoon, and entertainments will be given to-night, Monday and Tuesday. Popular prices are the order.

**CHINESE CAUSE UNEASINESS.**

Placards Calling Natives to Attack  
European Quarters Have Been  
Posted in Canton.

**Special to the Times:**

Canton, Jan. 30.—Placards were posted about this city during the night inciting the natives to attack and burn the Shamian suburb, which is the European quarter. Consuls have demanded the protection of the viceroy.

**English Testimony**

**COLDS, HEADACHE, INFLUENZA AND CATARRH RELIEVED IN 10 MINUTES BY DR. AGNEW'S CATARRHAL POWDER.**

Prominent people throughout England, the United States and Canada praise Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. It will cure you. Miss Blanche Sloan, London, Eng., the only sister of Tod Sloan, the world famous jockey, says: "I have suffered for years from catarrh and colds. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder gave me relief in 10 minutes. It is worth all other remedies combined."

Claude G. Wood, Palace Theatre, London, Eng., writes: "One puff of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder will cure any headache."

Miss Blanche Russell, 10 Keppel St., London, Eng., says: "One bottle Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder cured me of chronic colds or catarrh. It relieves in 10 minutes."

Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure relieves heart disease in 30 minutes."

**UNIQUE CONTRACT  
ON THE MOANA**

**EXCELLENT WORK OF  
ESQUIMALT COMPANY**

Local Inspectors Examine the Whatcom  
and New Sound Liner Jefferson  
at Tacoma—Notes.

as against 591,721 tons received during  
the previous year.

**MARINE NOTES.**

The steamship Peleus arrived from Tacoma last night and is receiving 150 tons of obsolete naval stores and 70,000 feet of lumber at Esquimalt. The latter shipment is the product of the mill at Sidney. It is being forwarded to Hongkong, while naval stores go to London.

The Czar was launched from the Turpels ways this morning, where she was cleaned and painted.

The ship Fortevit is expected from Tacoma to be docked for an examination of hull.

The Oriental liner Tydus is due on Monday from the Far East.

**COMMUNICATIONS.**

**LIFEBOAT FUND.**

To the Editor.—It has been suggested that the different local theatres might be willing to assist the scheme for a life-saving station by an additional charge of five cents per ticket, between February and May. Also that an extra five cents be charged at the band concerts and also that the band might be willing to give an extra concert for the same worthy object.

Special coupons might be attached to the tickets sold and a considerable sum raised in this manner.

**LIFEBOAT.**

**THAT ELECTRIC SHOCKER.**

To the Editor.—As I understand some complaints have been made to the officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in regard to an electric battery connected with the threshold of my business premises; permit me through the medium of your columns to state that, in consequence of the nuisance caused by dogs congregating there, I have been compelled to adopt some preventive. So as to allay any anxiety on the part of those owning canine pets, I can state that the current is so slight that it cannot hurt any animal, however small. Anyone having doubts of this can readily try it for himself. Dogs, however, being very sensitive in their feet, are simply scared when they step on the mat. In conclusion, I would say that so far from whining to harm any dog, I was one of the first to agitate the formation of a Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, having been a member since its inception.

H. L. SALMON.  
Victoria, B. C., Jan. 29th, 1904.

**VITAL STATISTICS.**

To the Editor.—Through your courtesy I have, for the last three years, been enabled to submit annually, for the consideration of your readers, a statement showing the comparative mortality per thousand since 1897.

It is assumed that the increase of population has been uniform since that date. Deaths of persons non-residents of the city, as also those due to the Point Eliza bridge accident, are omitted in the following table:

Year.	Population.	Deaths.	Per M.
1891	16,841	346	20,945
1892	17,202	354	20,579
1893	17,570	362	20,963
1894	17,947	299	16,869
1895	18,331	256	13,965
1896	18,723	287	15,520
1897	19,124	287	15,007
1898	19,534	275	14,078
1899	19,932	270	13,532
1900	20,380	301	14,760
1901	20,816	303	14,356
1902	21,262	266	12,511
1903	21,717	301	13,860

No. of Mortality.

Year. Population. Deaths. Per M.

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1892 17,202 354 20,579

1893 17,570 362 20,963

1894 17,947 299 16,869

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1894 17,9

VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY JANUARY 30, 1904.

## Opposing Forces In the Far East

Now, when war is imminent in the Far East, it is interesting, and decidedly instructive, to review the forces of Japan and Russia on land and sea, and to form some forecast as to the ultimate outcome of the conflict between the two powers, the fighting capabilities of which, after all, must be a matter of conjecture based upon the scanty facts and figures available. The resources of Russia are at least suspected of being great, but then Russia is a colossal concern which runs its business on inferences of what can be done—and it is said that the steel of Russia is colder than the steel of any other country on the continent. The Russian authorities never give forth any statement which they do not mean to be widely published and circulated; it may mean nothing, it may mean much, but still it is what Russia says.

The figures which I set forth, therefore, are, as far as Russia is concerned, based upon no less an authority than the Russian government itself, and, as far as the Russian government may be considered reliable, are an estimate of ships, guns, and men ready at any moment and now to annihilate and exterminate, for he whom the Russian strikes must cease to be. On the other hand, Japan has become infected with what might perhaps with startling accuracy be termed the farther Western ideas, with the result that she cannot compare with Russia in, say, the strategy of the disappearing gun; she calls the present state of affairs a crisis; Russia knows that in her case it has been a policy of years and years, during which the battle line has been gradually overlapping the boundaries of peace—beyond.

**Figures May Prove Anything.**  
Figures, it is urged, may prove anything. Here, however, they prove one significant

unknown, are at present so real and fearsome.

A statement of respective tonnage shows the calibre of the principal of these floating armadas:

	Russia.	Japan.
Men	250,000	430,000
Guns	1,200	1,200

The above estimate of the Russian land forces is based upon a statement of the army at present in the Far East. The army of Russia is practically the same male population of Russia. What can Russia do? That is the point to be considered. Well, the standing army of Russia numbers nearly five million men; that huge total every man cannot be classed as a personage who prefers death to ignominy. But still the great total is there. And among that five million men may be found thousands, yes, hundreds of thousands of soldiers. The Russian army may be unwieldy, but it is not without a kernel. It will certainly stand firm, and perhaps prove to be an avalanche.—A. G. Hales in London News.

### HOW LOUBET WENT TO SCHOOL

There is nothing specially remarkable in the fact that young Emile Loubet, now President of France, was fond of the school of the fields and woods that he used to declare he would never go to a real college. Other boys have made the same vows. But there is something uncommon about the way he began school, and the story, as it is told in "M.

A. P." is not only amusing, but affords an early evidence of obstinacy which is every bit as good as deligitation of character for purposes of anecdote.

When Emile was about nine years

old and living with his parents at Mar-

esme, his father, who had his own

ideas as to what was good for him, made

arrangements that he should go to the

College of Crest.

The day of entry to the college came, but no Emile could be found. At last, toward evening the poor little chap was found hiding in a neighboring wood.

His prayers and supplications for his freedom were of no use. His father was obstinate. To the school at Crest Emile should go. Then Emile tried

	Russia.	Japan.
Battleships	10,850	15,000
Petropavlovsk	10,850	15,000
Sevastopol	10,850	15,000
Peresvet	12,674	12,674
Pobeda	12,674	12,674
Osliava	12,674	12,674
Retisan	12,709	12,709
Cesarevitch	13,100	13,100

### Battleships.

	Russia.	Japan.
Hatsuse	15,000	15,000
Asahi	15,000	15,000
Shikishima	15,000	15,000
Makasa	12,300	12,300
Yashima	12,300	12,300
Taji	12,300	12,300

### Battleships.

	Russia.	Japan.
Gromoboi	12,336	7,900
Bayan	12,336	12,200
Rurik	12,336	10,940
Dmitri Donskoii	5,803	5,803

### Armored Cruisers.

	Russia.	Japan.
Tokio	9,750	9,750
Osama	9,750	9,800
Yakumo	9,800	9,436
Idzumo	9,800	9,800
Iwate	9,800	9,800

### Protected Cruisers.

	Russia.	Japan.
Bogatyr	6,750	6,750
Ashikio	6,500	6,500
Varyag	6,500	6,500

## Sketch of Duke Of Devonshire

There is one Duke of Devonshire whom everyone knows—the duke of the caricaturists. He is generally asleep, and when not asleep no is yawning. He is the one man in public life who has been seen to yawn at his own speeches. That yawn is, it is true, a yawn. It was spun by Mr. Lucy, who confessed to it. It was to the effect that, taking his hostess down to dinner on a night after he had made a long harangue in the House of Commons, she told him she had heard that he had yawned once or twice during his speech. "I cannot believe it possible," she persisted. "Ah"—so Mr. Lucy made Lord Hartington say—repressing a tendency to yawn at the very thought of the experience, "but you did not hear the speech." The real duke, it may be remarked, has adopted the tale, and has been heard to tell it again himself with good-humored gusto.

As in all good caricatures, there is an element of truth in the imaginary Duke of Devonshire. He is a little slow; he is constitutionally averse from fuss and push; he takes his time. But the idea that politics bore him, that he doesn't care about public questions, that he is lethargic or lazy; all this is mere delusion.

His career shows it. It is now nearly forty-five years since he was put up in the House of Commons to move the amendment which defeated Lord Derby's government and installed Lord Palmerston as Prime Minister. From that day to this he has been constantly in political harness. Here is the bare record:

Member for North Lancashire	1857-68
Member for Radnor Borough	1860-80
Member for N. E. Lancashire	1880-83
Member for Bonsdale Division	1883-91
Lord of the Admiralty	1883
Secretary for War	1883-87
Postmaster-General	1887-91
Chief Secretary for Ireland	1871-74
Leader of the Liberal Party	1871-1880
Secretary for India	1880-82
Secretary for War	1882-85
Lord President of Council	1885-1903

A busy record for a man to whom politics are supposed to be one long yawn!

As a matter of fact, the Duke of Devonshire has been one of the most hard-working of politicians. A friend who had every opportunity for seeing him at close quarters gives this account of him: "The Hartington of popular imagination—the man who loves pleasure better than work, who is without personal ambition, and whose mind turns away from long and serious contemplation of dull subjects, is a non-existent person. Apart from politics, Lord Hartington has no real interest in life, and cut off from them he would in reality be as bored as he now appears to be when he is engaged in political discussion. No one whom I have known ponders more deeply over the problems of the state, and devotes more painstaking attention to the consideration of all practical questions which come before cabinets. His power of work is immense. He does not read much, but what he does read must be first-hand. Of abstracts, superficial essays and second-hand versions, he has a pious horror. Until he has chapter and verse, statements are to him as if they were not."

Another popular idea about the duke is that he is peculiarly insensible to new ideas. This, however, is hardly the case. One of his ministerial colleagues who perhaps had done his fair share in bringing startling propositions before the cabinet, noted with undisguised admiration (says the same friend whom we have already quoted) that "no matter what proposal is put before Lord Hartington he never shies at it on account of its novelty, absurdity, or extravagance. He seems to have a constitutional incapacity to be surprised or shocked. No proposition, however wild and revolutionary, ever seems to disturb his equanimity. He considers it, weighs it, and argues against it, as if it were a moderate and ordinary proposal. That solid reasonableness of his is perhaps his most distinguishing characteristic. He thinks things out carefully and solidly." As a minister once remarked, "Hartington may be right or he may be wrong, but he always hits the nail on the head, and never fails to present you with an awkward nut to crack."

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## An Innocent Victim.

When Major Samuel Golightly retired from the army on his marriage, he was held by his brother officers of the Loamshire Regiment to have "hung up his hat uncommon well." An easy-going, good-natured bon vivant, whose enjoyment of the good things of this world had, however, been most uncomfortably restricted by an income of a hundred a year besides the £100 a year Major was sending to the wife, the wedgewood of a Liverchester merchant, was probably as much influenced by the prospect of well-merited comfort in his declining years as by any tender sentiment towards the lady in question. Unfortunately, however, he was fated to quickly realize the vanity of human aspirations, for Mrs. Golightly found a most uncongenial companion for life. Of rigid views and unbending will, she ruled her husband and her household alike with the proverbial rod of iron; and, as she and the former had scarcely a single taste in common, there were frequent occasions when he found himself looking regretfully back to the jovial society of his brother officers and the unrestricted liberty of his bachelorhood. To live in an atmosphere of the most unblemished middle-class respectability, to have respectable middle-class meals with the same unvarying punctuality every day, to subsequently drive with his wife at the same hour every afternoon for the purpose of calling on respectable middle-class people with whom he had nothing in common, to be obliged to carefully wipe his boots every time he entered his house—his house, forsooth!—and to have what he styled his "whack" of stimu-lants and cigars entailed to the most ridiculous proportions, were all, but especially the last-named, inexpressibly galling to the unfortunate Golightly.

Luckily, perhaps, the latter was of too indolent a nature to openly resent his wife's authority, having, moreover, sufficient common-sense to accept the inevitable and their married life would probably have been a tolerably placid one had it not been for Mrs. Golightly's unreasoning jealousy of her husband. Not, indeed, that the latter gave her any special grounds for her unworthy suspicion. Though still susceptible to the charms of the fair sex, he had long since and repaid his modest crop of wild oats, and had reached a time of life when the attractions of a carefully-thought-out menu were far more potent than a pretty face. But, like many women of an essentially middle-class mind, Mrs. Golightly was convinced that not only were all men deceivers, but soldiers especially so, and that therefore the most unremitting vigilance on her part was necessary to keep her husband's feet from straying from the path of maternal fidelity.

With a view to this laudable object the major was called on to account for every moment not passed in his wife's society; had to be submitted to her inspection. No lady was ever invited to the house in which Mrs. Golightly had not the most implicit confidence, while the maidservants of her establishment were selected rather for their unattractive appearance than their fitness for their duties; and, above all, Major Golightly's visits to the theatre, form of diversion peculiarly agreeable to him, were confined to those severer temples of Thebes where the classic drama has not yet been supplanted by those garish productions whose present popularity says but little for the critical faculty of the modern playgoer.

It was not surprising that so gallant a system of espionage should have reacted unfavorably on even Major Golightly's easy-going temperament, nor that he should have welcomed his rare opportunities of escape from it; and consequently, when a sudden attack of lumbago prevented Mrs. Golightly from journeying to Liverchester to be present at the marriage of her niece, it was with intense, if suppressed, compunction that he found himself deputed to represent her on the auspicious occasion. Mrs. Golightly had considerable scruples in allowing her husband to undertake even this innocent mission alone, but finally her sense of family obligations overcame her misgivings as to how he might compare himself with the bridesmaids; while on his part, with a fine hypocrisy, for which he was fated to subsequently pay dearly, the Major evinced like reluctance at parting from his Sophia when she was stretched on a bed of sickness.

Once, however, he found himself fairly en route for his destination, it is to be feared that the recollection of Mrs. Golightly's sufferings did not weigh very heavily on him. He felt like a schoolboy going home for the holidays. He strolled a pint of champagne to the well-filled luncheon-basket which he had provided for his sustenance on the journey to Liverchester, and he smoked cigar after cigar while perusing at his ease certain facetious journals whose presence was strictly tabooed in Mrs. Golightly's house. Nor did his enjoyment cease with his arrival at his brother-in-law's. Mr. Wainwright, the gentleman in question, a jovial specimen of the successful man, in no wise resembled his sister, in that he enjoyed life himself, and liked to see other people enjoy it also. His house was filled with a merry party of wedding guests, and it is no exaggeration to say that Major Golightly soon became the life of it. He retained the latest London gossip to the elder ladies, and paid the younger ones those silly compliments which are the privilege of middle age; he was the joy of the dinner-table and the smoking-room, where he revivified the anecdotes with which he had been wont to electrify the Loamshire mess; in fine, he had not enjoyed so agreeable a holiday since his marriage, and felt ten years younger in consequence.

Next, perhaps, to our Major, the most popular person at Belvedere House was his host's nephew, Charley Wainwright, a light-hearted young gentleman of some nineteen summers who had just left Sandhurst and was awaiting his commission in the army. He and Golightly soon became fast friends; there is always a subtle attraction between youth and middle age. Each was secretly flattered by the fact that their disparity of age was no bar to intimacy, and while the Major impressed Master Charley as a finished man of the world, he in turn was attracted by the boy's exuberant spirits, which vaguely reminded him of his own youth.

Weddingare functions which preserve

morning he found his risible faculties under the most perfect control, for his recent dissipations had brought on so sharp an attack of gout as to confine him to his room for several days, so that nearly a week elapsed before he presented himself in his wife's drawing-room, considerably chastened in both mind and body.

Mrs. Golightly, who had now recovered from her lumbago, received him with a studied rigidity of manner, which, however, did not seriously afflict him, it being her invariable custom to welcome him thus after a separation of more than twenty-four hours, but to his astonishment she dispensed with her usual searching inquiry into his actions during his absence. So touched was the Major by this unexpected mark of confidence that he endeavored to make himself more than ordinarily agreeable, and when they found themselves alone after dinner, he, uninvited, gave his wife a full description of her niece's wedding, thoughtfully suppressing, however, any details that he considered would not interest her—such as the good looks of the bridesmaids or the attractive manners of the Liverchester ladies.

The very thing!" he exclaimed dejectedly. "Look here, Charley. I see they are giving the Criterion Girl at the Theatre Royal to-night. Now, why shouldn't you and I slip into the town, have a bit of dinner together, and go to the play? Your aunt will be only too pleased to be rid of us, and we can borrow a latchkey, so that the servants needn't sit up for us. They must be tired, poor things!" added the considerate Major.

Needless to say, this programme met with Charley's warmest approval, while there was no less acceptable to Mrs. Wainwright; and consequently, an hour or two later, the two friends, having secured their seats at the theatre, sat down to dinner in the chief restaurant of Liverchester, a place of entertainment in no wise inferior to the most fashionable London resorts. It was some time since Major Golightly had found himself dining amid such congenial surroundings: the electric light, the string band, the dancing, the melody, the deft waiters and the crowd of young Liverchester fashionables seated at adjacent tables, all combined to raise his spirits and increase his enjoyment of an excellently cooked meal and the sparkling wine with which he washed it down, so that by the time he found himself in his stall at the theatre he felt as if the clock had been put back not ten, but twenty years. Nor did the performance fail to meet with his warm approval. The Criterion Girl was one of those pieces merely calculated to achieve ephemeral popularity by means of pretty faces and frothy music; but it was evidently suited to the Major's taste, which had long been surfeited with such solid diet as The Rivals or As-You Like It.

But while his appreciation was merely that of well-fed complacency, his companion's soared to more impassioned flights; in that the moment she appeared on the stage he fell a helpless victim to the matured charms of Miss Phyllis Fitzharrow, the leading walking-lady. Nor with the artlessness of youth did he fail to confide the state of his feelings to his companion, who himself had cast an approving eye on the lady in question. At first Golightly was amused by his young friend's enthusiasm; but eventually, finding it rather wearisome, and feeling himself, moreover, in a measure responsible for him, he endeavored to damp his enthusiasm by means of a gentle rally, chiefly directed at Master Charley's tea-

ter.

Unfortunately, excellent as were the Major's intentions, his methods had the natural result of merely adding fuel to the shape of wounded vanity, to Mr. Wainwright's flame. It was not to be denied that he, who to all intents and purposes might style himself an officer and a gentleman, should be twitted with impudence of the world; and he at once resolved to show his well-meaning mentor that he was not the cloyed boy he took him for. Accordingly, at the conclusion of the second act, he left his seat on pretence of smoking a cigarette, and, snatching up his overcoat as he passed through the vestibule of the theatre, hurried to an adjoining florist's shop. Here he purchased the largest obtainable bunch, intending to ask Miss Fitzharrow's acceptance not only of it, but of an invitation to supper after the performance was over—a course which, he argued, would sufficiently convince old Golightly that he was dealing with a man of the world. Highly pleased with himself, he plunged his hand into the pocket of his overcoat in search of his card-case, intending to affix a card to the bouquet, when to his intense annoyance he found that in his hurry he had taken his companion's coat instead of his own. His hand, however, encountered the Major's cigar case, in which it was the latter's custom to keep his cards, and as time was pressing, Master Charley coolly attached one of them to the bouquet, intending to explain the matter over the upper table, for he had not the slightest doubt that his invitation would be accepted. He then hastened to the stage door of the theatre, when, presenting the door-keeper with half-a-crown and the bouquet, he desired that the latter and his invitation might be at once transmitted to Miss Fitzharrow, and was considerably astonished and mortified when, five minutes later, his messenger returned with that lady's thanks for the floral offering, and regretted that she was unable to accept the donor's proffered hospitality.

It seemed, however, that Charley was fated to that night, for when he rejoined Major Golightly, the latter, who was the kindest-hearted of men, and, though he had unwittingly hurt the lad's susceptibilities, suggested, as an amende honorable, that they should fittingly conclude their evening's amusement by some light refreshment, a proposal singularly agreeable to the young man's crestfallen condition. Accordingly they returned to the restaurant where they had dined, and partook of a most recherché repast, while, in addition, they did ample justice to the champagne, which the Major insisted on ordering, but also to some curious old brandy for which the establishment was famous, so that when, an hour or two later, a bauson cab deposited them at the door of the Belvedere House, it was not without difficulty that they succeeded in inserting their latchkey into its keyhole.

"Men laugh and riot till the feast is o'er, Then comes the reckoning, and they laugh no more."

And when Major Golightly awoke next

## Improvements in Piano Construction.

Much interest being taken in recent improvements in a well known piano. Excellent results from innovation.

Improvements and changes in the old methods of piano construction in the past few years render the instrument of to-day far superior to what it has been in years past. Truly progressive Piano factories are constantly on the alert to adopt any designs in the way of machinery or improvement to keep their instruments to the front, and perhaps the most prominent firm in Canada in this connection is the Williams Piano Co., of Oshawa, who have recently introduced the much talked of New Scale Williams Acoustic Rim, a special feature in sounding boards which gives a remarkable evenness of tone. The same Company has also adopted for their instruments a suspended bridge and nickel cut-off bar which isolates the tone from the wrest plank. The strings are also isolated from the plate by a wooden upper bridge and a Capo d'astro bar has been adopted. The Williams Piano Co., of Oshawa, is a very fitting example of the industrial progress of Canada during the last few years. Fifteen years ago their factory was removed from Toronto to Oshawa, and the building did not occupy a full town block. Even so, no accommodation is too great in their big factory, and there is talk of still further extensions. The business was reorganized last year in order to provide for further expansion, and with the introduction of the improvements in machinery and construction a new era of prosperity has set in which threatens to make their large capacity of 3000 pianos yearly insufficient. Some of the machinery in the Oshawa factory is only duplicated in one other factory in America.

If interested in pianos and piano construction the reader will find three little booklets on the subject issued by the Williams Piano Co., very interesting.

The first is entitled "The Making of a Piano," second "The Making of a Williams Piano" and third "Queen Victoria's Choice." These may be obtained for the asking by writing the Williams Piano Co., Oshawa, Ont., or on application to their local representatives.

Fletcher Bros.

Assets.

Liabilities.

Cash on hand \$2,288,822.00 Capital paid up \$5,000,000.00

Due from other Banks 1,673,026.25 Reserve \$2,000,000.00

Dividends and Provincial Govt. Undivided Profits 192,765.56

and other Bonds and Stocks... 4,411,923.37 Dividend No. 63, payable 1st

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds 2,467,047.27 February, 1904 115,117.28

Deposit with Dominion Govt for security of Note Circulation... 101,544.09 Circulation 2,363,918.60

Deposits 16,087,478.25 Deposits 16,087,478.25

\$10,922,751.04 Due to other Banks 407,919.31

Loans and Discounts 13,365,558.47

Bank Premises, Sales and Office Furniture 278,427.34

\$25,106,736.85

EDSON L. PEASE, General Manager.

## Thirty-Fourth Annual Statement of the Royal Bank of Canada

31st DECEMBER, 1903.

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Cash on hand \$2,288,822.00	Capital paid up \$5,000,000.00
Due from other Banks 1,673,026.25	Reserve \$2,000,000.00
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## The Garibaldi Of New Japan

If nations live in deeds, not years, as a poet has said of men, historians must date the birth of Japan, 1868, instead of 600 B. C. During the long centuries of its existence, prior to the middle of the nineteenth century, Japan was a name only to the rest of the world. In less than forty years it has become a mighty empire whose influence in the Far East has been felt and acknowledged by all the powers. One might search history without finding a more remarkable monument than that which raised the Japanese to the dignity of a great nation. The story of modern Germany, or, singularly enough, of modern Russia, furnishes the nearest parallel. Both these nations, however, had the civilizing advantages of Christian theology and a Christian literature. Japan was, and is, a barbarian. Her present position she owes rather to her having than to her heart. In the movement inaugurated by Yoshida-Torajiro there was no touch of religion, because while there were some of the heroic virtues in this great man, he was a patriot rather than a prophet.

Stevenson on Yoshida-Torajiro.

Had there been no Yoshida-Torajiro, it is doubtful if there had been any modern Japan. To this man more than to any other is owing the fact that the Mikado is a ruler in more than name only. Yet Yoshida is comparatively unknown. In Japan his memory is revered as the Italians revere the memory of Garibaldi; but only through Robert Louis Stevenson is his personality familiar to English readers. To be quite frank, his personality is not altogether charming. Yoshida was slovenly in dress and appearance, brawling and disputations. He was so ugly as to be almost deformed. Not more than once in two months was his hair tied. When he ate or washed, he dried his hands on his clothes, so Stevenson tells us. As a teacher he inspired amusement in his pupils. Not till they had left him and gone into the world did they learn to appreciate the worth of the great man with whom they had been associated, and who, although they knew it not, was shaping through them the destiny of Japan, and through Japan (who knows?) the history of the world. Yoshida died without seeing the struggle of 1868, and at the last looking back over his career, may have thought his life a failure.

Grasped the Great Idea.

Yoshida-Torajiro was born some time in the second quarter of the nineteenth century at a time when it was a crime punishable by death for a Japanese to leave his own country, when, in fact, the empire was in rather worse condition than China. The boy was born a patriot. He thought of nothing but his country, and lay sleepless at night wondering how he might do something to save her from the foreigners who hovered about the coasts in their huge ships. As he grew older, his attitude of hatred and fear toward the civilized powers changed to one of wonder and admiration. He must surely have been a genius, or he could never have grasped the great idea that to subdue Japan must become like the British or the Germans, whose ships of war he had often viewed from a distance. This idea once conceived, it was plain to Yoshida what should be done. Clearly it was his duty to escape from Japan and visit one of these distant lands, to find out the secret of their culture and their power, and to return with his precious booty to his beloved home. The chief difficulty lay in getting away from Japan, but this brave hearted boy resolved to make the attempt.

The Record of Failure.

The story of his failure is a sad one. Learning that Commodore Perry, of the American fleet, was at Yedo, he journeyed thence on foot from Choshu, but arrived too late. His bitter disappointment did not discourage him. He resolved to wait for another opportunity and so established himself at Yedo, where he supported himself by teaching. His influence spread; for the unknown young teacher had, like other great men,

that personal magnetism which arrests attention and fetters admiration. Suddenly to him in Yedo, came the news of a Russian ship at Nagasaki. Thither he hurried on foot. At the end of his long travelling another rebuff awaited him. The Russians had sailed. Back then to Yedo, to his pupils and his growing circle of followers, went Yoshida. Says Stevenson: "It was not only his youth and courage that supported him under these successive disappointments, but the continual influence of new disciples. The man had the tenacity of a Bruce or a Columbus, with a pliability that was

as elastic as the oasis. We leave to the climax."

Peery returned and Yoshida and a follower tormented his master.

that he was seized by the Americans and handed over to the Japanese authorities.

Fought Mikado's Battle.

Yoshida did more with the nine years of life remaining to him than many a patriarch has done with his five score. Wherever he went he made a convert to his doctrine, that to be a great country Japan must admit the foreigners, and send her young men away to study and observe. He resumed his old business of teaching, and judging by what was to follow, one of the things he taught was that the Shogun had no right to the throne, and that the Mikado should reign de facto as well as de jure. The ruling power of the Shogun, inherited through six centuries of usurping dictators, seemed a formidable obstacle for a young teacher to toss aside. Indeed, it finally did crush Yoshida, but not before he had sown the seed which was soon to blossom into a new era in Japan. His plot to restore the long-forgotten Mikado to his throne was discovered prematurely and crushed. Yoshida's complicity was only too plain, and he was condemned to death. He died as bravely as he had lived, seized the opportunity of a public gathering to denounce at length the megalomania of the Shogun's rule, and to urge his hearers to be faithful to the Mikado and Japan. He died, aged 31, Yoshida, the patriot. When a few years later, that revolution came which swept away the Shogun, restored the Mikado, and made Japan a modern nation, the pupils and friends of Yoshida-Torajiro were its leaders. To this day his name is the most honored in all Japan, and the flame which he lit is burning brighter and brighter with the years.

Fletcher Bros.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE BEATEN AGAIN.

MARY MALCOLM'S LIFE WAS MEASURED BY DAYS AND HOURS.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS HAD HER ABLE TO BE OUT IN A WEEK.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE CURE BROUGHT OUT BY THE COLLINGWOOD AND EGLINTON CASES.

Toronto, Jan. 29. (Special)—The interest in medical circles here over the cure of Mrs. Adams, of Collingwood, and Mrs. Philip, of Eglington, of Bright's Disease, has been given fresh fuel by another and yet more startling

# The Children's Corner

## Scenes From Canadian History.

No. 14.



The fortress on the St. Lawrence has changed hands once more. By an order from his King, the officer in command has embarked his men and sailed away; and a new-comer, accompanied by two priests, is seen making his way up the rocky path to the dilapidated fort.

Answer to last week's scene—Landing of Lewis Kirke at Quebec, 1629.

Edith Maltavers, Victoria West, sends in a correct answer to last week's puzzle.

## THE CAMEL LEGEND.

In Camel Land—twas years ago—As all the early records show—Mr. and Mrs. Camel tall—Had on their backs no hump at all.

When the two babies came to bless Their home with camel loveliness, Their joy was full. "Dear wife," said he, "Our boys are straight as straight can be!"

But when their age was six or eight (I palms me this fact to relate), The parents' counsel (so they say) The boys neglected to obey.

"Oh, sit up straight!" the mother cried, When the round shoulders she espied. "You'll be humpbacked unless you do," The father said; "a thing you'll rue!"

But, no; the boys had their own way, Refusing counsel to obey, Until—too late to change, alack! Each had a hump upon his back.

—Exchange.

## THE JACK RABBIT'S JOKE.

There was a jack rabbit that lived on the plains. He was a fine rabbit to see; There came a small laddle who carried a gun.

He said, "There's a rabbit for me." But the jackie he rose and he stood up so tall.

That the laddle was frightened away, And the rabbit he rolled on his back and laughed.

And he hopped his long ears as he lay.

—Arthur Ward.

## CAUSE FOR REJOICING.

Bix—"Does your wife play the piano?" Dix—"No." Bix—"Does she play any musical instrument?"

Dix—"None whatever." Bix—"That's good. You ought to be proud of her accomplishments."



WHERE IS THE PRINCE?

## The Fox and The Goose.

Once upon a time there was an old woman who lived in a cottage by herself. One day she was out walking in a field when she found a large egg hidden in the long grass.

"I will take this home," she said, "and who knows but what I may have a fine bird some day?"

So she picked it up very carefully and took her treasure back to the house, where she placed it by the side of the oven in her little kitchen.

Every morning as soon as she got up she would hurry to see how the egg was getting on, but each time she was exceedingly disappointed to find that it had not hatched in the night. At last she wrapped it up in a thick shawl, "for perhaps," thought the old woman, "this will keep it warmer and help it to turn into a fine chick."

However, a whole month passed by and the egg was still—an egg. At length the old dame began to lose all patience. As she was sobbing very loudly, she heard a shouting in the distance, and presently a small fox came running up to her. "Save me, save me," it cried, and without waiting for a reply jumped into the folds of the old dame's shawl.

She had scarcely had time to conceal it when round the corner came the excited huntsmen and hounds "Prithee, good lady," said the first comer of these,

"Have you seen our fox hereabouts?" It ran down this path, if I mistake not."

"That indeed I have not," said the charitable woman, whose soft heart prevented her from delivering the animal to its pursuers.

"Oh, ho!" quoth the old dame, "what sort of a customer are you, I wonder? No chicken, I'll be bound."

However she was quite pleased that the egg had hatched after all, and she very quickly prepared breakfast for herself and the newcomer, feeding it with bread and milk and sugar. "What a wonderful appetite it seems to have," she remarked to herself when the goose

"for it was a goose—had eaten half a loaf and still wanted more."

After the meal was over the old dame washed up and then walked down to the village for her shopping. The young goose following her all the way.

At dinner the bird ate even more than at its first meal, and when supper-time arrived there was scarcely a crumb left in the house for either.

"This will never do," said the old woman, as she lighted her candle and went out into her garden to dig for turnips. These she and the hungry goose devoured much the larger of the two portions the bird still wore a "more-ish" look in its eye. When the old lady went upstairs to bed the goose hobbled after her, and perching herself on the counterpane fell asleep, the owner of the bed hardly daring to move for fear of disturbing its slumbers.

The next day it had grown to twice its size, and its appetite had grown in proportion. The old woman fed the goose as well as she was able, even daintily of herself porridge and brown bread that her greedy pet might have enough to eat; but this time the bird did not follow her to the village, preferring to sleep on the little sofa whilst its mistress carried a heavy basket of garden produce to market. When she reached home, very tired and hungry into the bargain, she was surprised to hear the goose say:

"I hope you've got something nice for dinner to-day, dame."

As you can imagine, the old lady nearly fell down in her astonishment, but she managed to answer:

"There is good soup stewing on the hob, goose."

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"Be quick and lay the cloth then," commanded the bird, flapping its wings daintily and yawning, as the effect of its pleasant morning's nap. As it spoke the old woman noticed that her strange pet had grown half as large again since she had last seen it in the morning. "And I suppose," thought she, "that it will want more food than ever. How on earth can I afford to keep it much longer?"

At the meal the bird took considerably the larger share of the soup, eating the whole of the dumpling which its mistress afterwards laid on the table, and that evening when it went to bed it demanded half the clothes to keep it warm.

"For—" said the bird, "my feathers have not yet grown long enough to shelter me from the cold." The kind old dame, although herself shivering—since the weather was freezing—nevertheless complied with the bird's request.

At the end of a week the goose had grown so big that it could barely move through the doorway, and it had eaten so much besides that the little cottage garden was quite stripped of all the vegetables that it had contained. The poor old dame was in despair, for only the night before the goose had said:

"Mistress, why can't you sleep on the floor? There is hardly room for both you and me on your tiny bed."

"But I am very old," said the dame, "and my bones would ache if I stretched myself down on the cruel boards."

"You would very soon grow used to them," said the unfeeling bird. And, as the goose had taken nearly all her warm blankets, the kind old lady was compelled to go without, whilst the bird stretched itself out luxuriously on her nice little mattress, and snored the whole night through.

Next morning the old woman secretly made up her mind that she must sell the bird, or get rid of it in some other way; so at breakfast she said, very coaxingly:

"I wish you would come to market with me this morning, Goosey."

"Not I," said the goose, who was sitting in front of the fire. "Why should I go out on a cold winter's morning? No, no; I will stay here and watch the dinner cooking until you return."

"Alas!" said the dame, trembling; "there is no dinner."

"No dinner" quacked the bird.



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## Goldwin Smith On Longevity

Mr. Goldwin Smith, writing in *The Ladies' Home Journal* on "the Reason For My Eighty Years," describes his longevity and his ability at the age of eighty, and to do work in part to his not having been overworked at school, and adds:

"I probably, however, owe something to plain living and bodily exercise, as well as to immunity from overwork. At the school at which I first was, thought it deemed itself first-class, the diet was such as I suppose an American boy would scorn. Our breakfast was bread and butter, and a cup of tea. Our dinner was one helping of meat with vegetables, and one helping of pudding. Our supper was the same as our breakfast. The food was good of its kind. During the four years and more which I spent at that school I was never in bed for sickness, nor do I remember that any one of my schoolmates was. At college I did not overwork myself. I never worked at night. But I took regular exercise, almost always on horseback. When an examination approached I rather reduced than increased my amount of reading, thinking that freshness and nerve would be worth more to me in the trial than the little additional amount of knowledge. I may add that, though I have never lived by rule, my general habits have been such as to preserve what my early advantages had given me. I have always taken plenty of exercise; indulged a little, in my own country, in field sports; and traversed Switzerland and the Tyrol with my knapsack. It has been my habit to work early in the morning, late at night."

"I see mention," continues Mr. Smith, "made of some parents who, being warned that their children were in danger of being made sick by overwork at school, declined to interfere, saying that sickness might be cured, but want of education could not. What is education? Is it not preparation for life? How can a child be well prepared for life when the physical energy necessary to sustain mental effort is impaired? Besides, however highly we may value education, character, after all, is the main source both of usefulness and happiness, and character can hardly fail to share the weakness of an overwrought and overfed frame."

### Our Public Schools.

Mr. Smith then dilates on the misgivings of our public school system. "In the first place," he says, "it is mechanical. It must deal with all children alike, regardless of differences of constitution, bodily or mental, and of special destination in life. There is a lackneyed story of a minister of education in France, that happy land of administrative uniformity, pointing to a bell in his office and saying that when he rang it the public schools of France. The story may be assumed to be apocrypha, but its moral deserves consideration.

"In the second place, the system is unparental. Dr. Rice, in his work on 'Public School System of United States,' dwells repeatedly and emphatically on this fact. He says that in some cases the indifference of parents is such that they will not take the trouble to ascertain whether the school rooms to which they send their children are in a proper sanitary condition. Ordinary parents, thinking that the state has taken the training of the child out of their hands,

are apt to discharge themselves of the responsibility for the formation of its character, and even to take part against a teacher who attempts the application of discipline. An American, and one of the upper class, has been heard to say that his children were guests in his home."

"In the third place, the public school is necessarily devoid not only of religion, some form of which is still for the mass of children the ordinary channel of moral principles, but it is also without moral training of any kind beyond obedience to the order and regulation of the schools. This defect becomes more serious when many of the teachers are women, by whom boys after a certain age can hardly be well controlled. The consequence



GOLDWIN SMITH.

seems to appear in the number of boys. We are continually reading of cases of juvenile crime, sometimes of a first class kind; and dime novels, though they may be responsible for a part of this, can hardly be responsible for the whole. The original public school in Scotland or New England was not unparental; it certainly was not unreligious; and we may be pretty sure that its discipline was strong.

### The Proper Stimulus.

"Desire of rising in life," he says in conclusion, "which, if it is not the actual teaching, forms the pervading stimulus of the system, is in itself desirable and laudable. It has vastly contributed to the wealth, progress and greatness of the industrial and commercial republic. But we cannot all climb over each other's heads. The lot of the mass of us must cast in the station in which we were born, and to imbue children in general with the opposite notion would be to sow the seeds of general discontent.

"There is a rather critical question, which I should like to see treated, with regard to the relation of the public school system to manual labor of the unskilled kind and to domestic service. Is a pupil of the public school often found engaged in either? Is it not generally necessary to look to importation from abroad for both? I do not venture to say anything positive on this subject, having no statistical information before me.

"There is in Canada—I do not know whether there is in the United States—a growing tendency on the part of those who can afford it to resume parental privilege and duty by resorting to voluntary schools."

## A Seafaring Man's Thoughts

He was a seafaring man, short and broad. He wore a flat cap, and had a preference for keeping his hands in his pockets. He did not chew tobacco, but seemed fairly well pleased with himself. I found him standing on the pier at Dover, a man completely at his leisure, intently watching a somewhat stormy sea. I took up my place beside him, and we naturally fell into conversation.

"You're lucky not to be sailing on such a sea," said I.

"I prefer it," he answered. "As soon as I'm drowned on a stormy sea like that as on one as flat as a pond. Don't talk to me about the sea. I know all about it; none better. For thirty years I've lived on it and by it, and I'm not forty yet. The sea's all right when you're used to it; but the life isn't comfortable. But what's the odds?" He stared gloomily before him with one eye half closed.

"Where do you sail to?" I asked, after a slight pause.

"Calais," he said, indicating the direction with a turn of his head.

"That should be rather pleasant," I remarked, as cheerfully as I could. "The passengers ought all to be in a good humor going there, and when people are in a good humor they are generally rather free with their money."

"Don't talk to me about passengers," he said, "they're the curse of a seaman's life. I could tell you things about passengers that would make your hair stand on end. We once had an escaped murderer on board, and a more agreeable stowaway I never met. Him and the detective came back on the same boat. As for being free with their money, don't ask me: ask somebody else. You wouldn't take my word for it. They'll work you like a nigger for threepence. I looked after a lad once for the whole passage. She wouldn't go below. I walked her up and down the deck, got her a footstool, and treated her as if she had been a Royal Princess; and she offered me sixpence and a bag of biscuits."

"You are not on duty to-day?" I ventured to remark.

"No," he replied, with scornful emphasis. "I sometimes get a few hours to myself to have a look at the wife and kids, so as not to forget them altogether, or let them forget me. The life of a seafaring man ain't all fresh beef and potatoes, and here's a tip for you if you've a weak stomach on the sea, fill it up with cold potatoes before you go on board; there's no balance like it. It keeps you on an even keel."

I did not promise to try his prescrip-

tion; but said it was a pity he saw so little of his wife and children.

"Oh, ye never know," he confided at once. "They might get tired of me if they saw more of me. But I wish I saw a little more of my grandmother. She's the most extraordinary woman in these parts. You may have heard of her, when I tell you she's over ninety, and not a grey hair in her head."

"That is wonderful," I said. "Is her hair black or fair?"

"Black," he said. "The family's hair is black, not a fair one ever known to me." He pulled off the fur cap, and showed the crop that fully attested his statement.

"She's got wonderful wisdom, too," he continued. "She knows things before they happen. As long as it don't happen she's mighty uncomfortable, but as soon as it come off, although it was her own death, she's happy and content."

"She takes pride in her prophecies?" I asked.

"Oh, yes," he replied seriously, "and neighbors come and ask her what's to be about this and that. But she always says she only knows what comes to her. Then there's mother; she's seventy-five, and I'm the youngest of twenty. All of us married except four which was drowned, and grandmother knew it before anybody had heard. It ain't everybody as has a grandmother like that, nor a mother either. But I never have time to see them. Everybody can see her except her own grandson, and benefit by her wisdom, for she's held to be the wisest woman for miles around. I told her once that when I'm drowning I'd say, 'Grandmother knows,' and I thought the old woman would choke herself with laughing."

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By a unanimous vote the parliament of Norway has rejected a proposal to confer the franchise on women.

## Jetsam Jokes and Jingles.

### FILED HIS PLACE

It wasn't much of a place he filled, But he filled and ploughed and he ploughed and filled, While the greatest cause for his soul's unrest Was a fear that he wouldn't do his best, So he smiled at his work and went ahead With a tuneful heart and a Christian grace,

It wasn't much of a place he filled, But he filled his place.

The hands that they folded yesterday On his breast were rough and hard—but say,

What does it matter, let me ask, If they did get rough at a humble task? For when life gets to the very end And Death looks up from the pallid face, What does it matter, the place you filled, If you filled your place?

I fancy the joy of paradise, When it's given out, will cause some surprise,

For the greatest will fail, or I'm no seer, To those that did simple duties here; To the man who smiles and who goes ahead With a tuneful heart and a Christian grace,

Though it wasn't much of a place he filled, If he filled his place.

Before the cradle came our married life was bright,

But soon I had to rock the radio all the night;

And so we parted, for I could not stand the shock,

And thus our married life was wrecked upon a "rock."

Wooing a maiden, passing fair, He stole a lock of golden hair,

And Cupid said, "Take care, take care!"

He scorned Dan Cupid's sage advice

And grew full bold and careless,

They marred; and to his surprise,

Found Cupid's ways are parsous;

For since that lock of golden hair Was fashioned into Cupid's snare,

He's taken little else but care!

"He that marries," says Heine, "is like the Duke of Venice, who was married to the Adriatic. He knows not what there is in that which he marries; mayhap treasures and pearls, mayhap monsters and tempests await him." Bellke, also, will meet the same old tempter of Eden there, in the guise of the sea serpent.

**HUMOR OF THE HOUR.**  
The Inventor—I've invented this perpetual motion machine.

Capitalist—What makes it run?

The Inventor—I can't stop the blame long enough to find out.—Mail and Express.

The Youths' Companion is responsible for the following: Mr. Nolan had received a long tongue-lashing from Mr. Quigley, and his friends were urging on him the wisdom of vindicating his honor by a prompt use of his fists.

"But he's more than me equal," said Mr. Nolan, dubiously, "and look at the size of him."

"Sure and you don't want folks to be saying Terry Nolan is a coward?" demanded a reproachful friend.

"Well, I dunno," and Mr. Nolan gazed mournfully about him. "I'd rather than that to have them saying day after tomorrow, 'How natural Terry looks!'"

One of the magazine writers wants to know what are the four sweetest words in the English language. "Enclosed please find cheque,"—Washington Post.

"You look unusually happy, old man."

"I feel that way. I've just paid for my bicycle, and—"

"Gee Whiz! What are you buying a wheel now for? Nobody rides a bicycle—"

"Of course not. I'm speaking of the wheel I bought on installments in 1898."—Philadelphia Press.

Cholly—I beg of you to kindly send some one to my room at once with a pitcher of water.

Clark—Can't. Too busy.

Cholly—But, my dear sir, my room is on fire.

Fa—, said little Tommy, getting a bright idea. "I can do something you can't."

"What?" demanded pa.

"Grow," replied the youngster.—Catholic Standard and Times.

Lord Snobber—That is the picture of my great ancestor, hung by his own hands in 1533.

Mrs. Dollarby—Ah! what caused your distinguished ancestor to take his own life?

Chicago News.

Papa, asked the little son of the board of trade man, "are you a bull or a bear?"

"I'm a bull just now."

"There! I told mamma she was mistaken when she said you were an old bear, after you went away this morning."

It isn't fair to give a girl away, possibly,

but truth will out. Detroit has one among its countless pretty girls who was in the country this fall. One day she happened out towards the cow lot, about milking time, and was asking the man several questions.

"Why don't you milk that cow?" she asked, pointing to one in an adjoining lot. "Because she's dry, miss."

"Dry?"

"Yes, miss. She's been dry for two weeks."

"You cruel wretch," she exclaimed; "why don't you give her some water?" and the man turned his face to the cowhouse and shook with emotion he could not suppress.

Stranger—I see your people are organizing to put down lawlessness and crime. Tough Citizen (grinding his teeth)—Yes, sir; they say we're goin' to have a regular carnival of reform.—Ex.

A Scotchman, who had been employed nearly all his life in the Highlands of Scotland, went to the United States in his later years and settled in a new section on the plains of the Far West. Soon after his arrival a project came up in his new home for the construction of a railway through

the district, and the Scotchman was applied to as a man of experience in such matters.

"Hoot, mon!" said he to the spokesman of the scheme, "ye canna build a railway across the country."

"Why not, Mr. Ferguson?"

"Why not?" he repeated, with an air of effectually settling the whole matter. "Why not? Dae ye no see the country's as flat as a floor, an' ye dinna ha'e ony place whatever to run your tunnels through."

Good Dog—"He's a honest dog," said Mrs. Wags. "Don't he know a wonder?"

"His mother, his grandmother, his great-grandmother, and his great-great-grandmother all lived in Methodist families."—Newark News.

Dolly Swift—He called me his dear little lamb. Sally Gay—What then? Dolly Swift—Oh, then they gathered me into the fold.

—Smart Set.

"Whar you reckon de happy lan' is?"

"It's way back yander, at de place you passed so long ago, in didn't know you wuz at it!"—Atlanta Constitution.

"Grace, can you tell me what is meant by a 'cubic yard'?" "I don't know exactly, but I guess it's a yard that the Cuban children play in."—Boston Christian Advocate.

Mamma—Bobby, have you been fighting?

Bobby—Only a little bit. Mamma—How did that happen?

Bobby—Oh, the boy I licked wasn't much of a fighter.—Chicago News.

Elsie—There's a man at the door, pa, who says he wants to see the boss of the house.

Father—Tell your mother. Mother calling down stairs. Tell Bridget.—Philadelphia Press.

Experience—Mrs. Friender—But, honestly, what was your real reason for refusing her dinner invitation?

Mrs. Charpier—Experience—I used to have her cook Brooklyn Life.

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But soon I had to rock the radio all the night;

And so we parted, for I could not stand the shock,

And thus our married life was wrecked upon a "rock."